

Job responsibilities concern department heads

Erin Stebbins

Controversy continues to center on the issues concerning responsibilities and duties of department heads at Missouri Southern. It is a consensus among department heads that they are inadequately compensated in light of the increasing responsibilities placed on them by a growing institution, and increased demand of their time that necessary in order to be able to carry out their administrative functions adequately.

fact the faculty is a small part of his duties, that this is another indication of inadequate compensation. This he considers important, along with increased demands on his time.

"For example, I am responsible for several hundred thousand dollars worth of equipment that other department heads do not have a similar responsibility towards, and in addition I am responsible for various laboratories and for ordering and stocking of chemicals, etc.," said Baiamonte.

It is the belief of Dr. Joe Sims, head of the department of fine arts, that it has not been realized as the college has grown and developed,

how much responsibility and time is required now to do an adequate job as an administrator.

"The compensation needs to be considered and made appropriate to the amount of responsibility and the time required," said Sims.

Dr. Ed Merryman, interim dean of the School of Education and Psychology and head of the department of education, said, "I don't see that any of us in the education department are compensated adequately in the terms of the responsibility we have to assume. We have been given more and more responsibility in dealing with the faculty in the department, for example," said Merryman.

Dr. Betty Ipock, director of nursing, feels that she is inadequately compensated in terms of pay since only five per cent of other nursing educators have earned doctorates, and in fact, "Many other employment opportunities would be more attractive to me if I were not convinced that the quality of this institution is exceptional," said Ipock.

On the other hand, Steve Earney, director of the computer center, feels that he is compensated adequately, but that more of the compensation should be in terms of perquisites, such as full-paid family insurance. "I would especially like to see a dental plan initiated here at Southern," said Earney.

One of Dr. Truman Volskay's concerns in view of the department head situation is with the evaluation and promotion of faculty. "I'm finding that to be quite a load and quite a responsibility, especially right now," said Volskay. "That increased responsibility alone makes my differential inadequate." Volskay also said that he would like to see the "formula" as to deciding how much differential and teaching load reduction a department head receives made clear as to exactly what it involves.

"Furthermore, I would like to see this formula not to be based solely on the number of faculty in a department," said Volskay. "So I would identify the formula, make it

more equably based on other factors as well as the number of faculty in the department," said Volskay.

From the directors' point of view, they feel that their position is almost synonymous with that of a department head, and that since they fulfill basically the same functions that they should be considered on equal terms.

According to Dr. John Cragin, director of data processing, there is "some subtle value of the ego in being called a department head over being called a director. . . I do all the duties of a department head and some they don't," said Cragin. "But since I have only five full-

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Students could face major fee increases

Daphne Massa

College and university students could be facing a 50 per cent or more fee increase in the near future.

According to Dr. Sheila Aery, Commissioner to the Coordinating Council for Higher Education (CBHE), if the Hancock Amendment is triggered, "we would have to have a 50 per cent fee increase and some institutions will have a 70 per cent fee increase."

Aery explained that staff and faculty positions could be in jeopardy in an attempt to reduce other expenditures.

The CBHE last week released the second report from the Master Plan III assessment, focusing on the declining amount of state support for higher education.

Recent state appropriations have been large enough to offset inflation and within the report by John Dougherty, deputy commissioner for planning, the prospects for fiscal years 1984 through 1986 have been put in perspective.

According to Dougherty, even the most optimistic projections show financial difficulties are not expected to be resolved by sufficient appropriations to offset rising costs.

Dougherty explained in his report that in the last five years Missouri's higher education institutions have had a small, unsteady growth in general revenue appropriations.

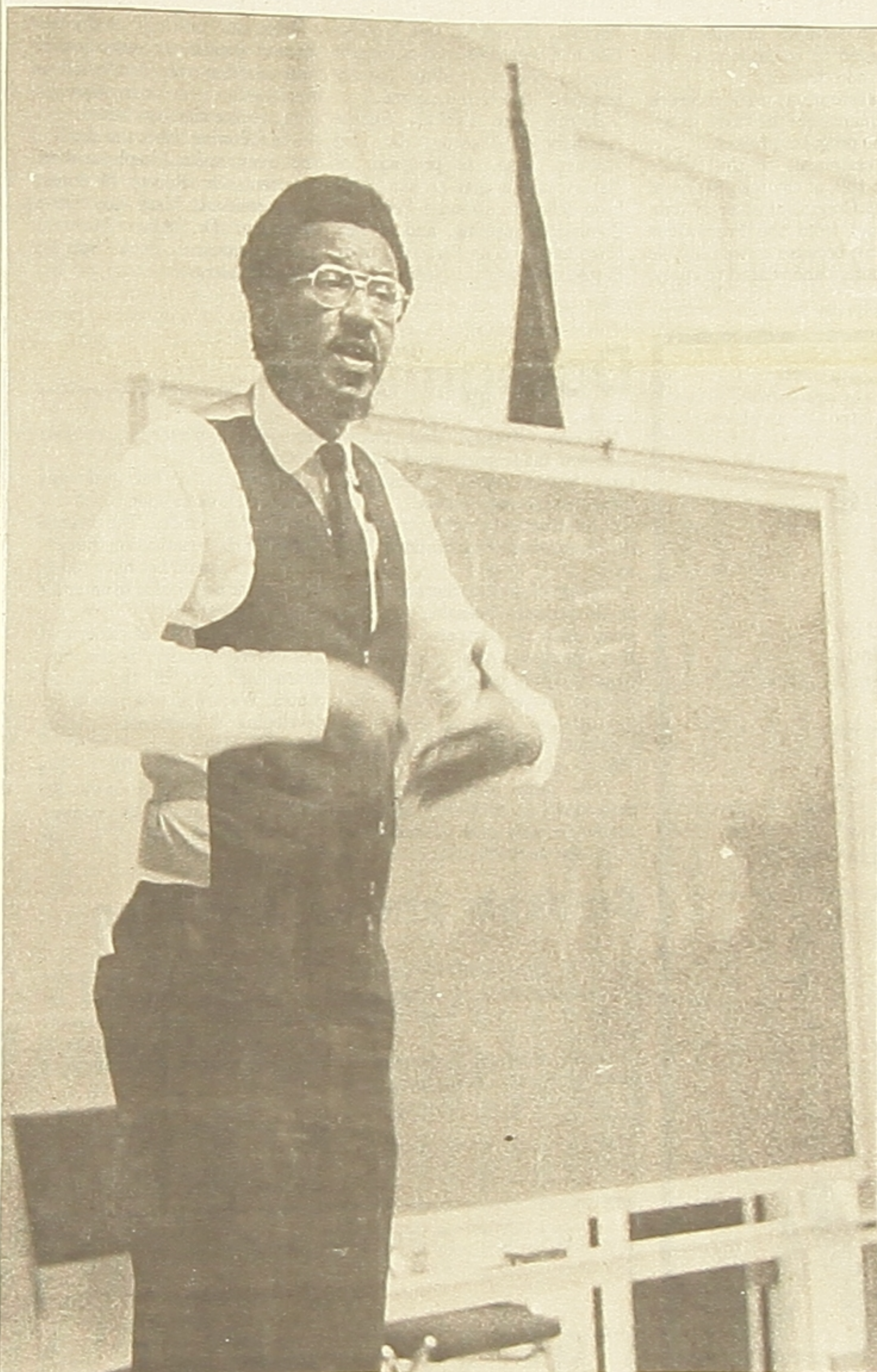
The primary source of funding for public higher education in Missouri is general revenue. Therefore, if there is a change in general revenue appropriations, there will be a great impact on the funding level for higher education. Along with budget withholdings and inflation, the slow economic growth and the possible impact of the Hancock Amendment have made it necessary for a careful review of current and future fiscal policies.

Since FY 1979 there has been an average growth in general revenue for higher education. Dougherty showed that "the recommended appropriation under the House Bill number 3 is only \$338.3 million. This is a \$58.7 million or 17.6 per cent increase over the amount appropriated for 1979. This translates to only 3.5 per cent annual increase over this time period, while the costs of higher education increased at an eight per cent annual rate. This means that appropriations for higher education were not keeping pace with inflation. During this same period, general revenue appropriations to all of state government increased by 47 per cent or 9.5 per cent annually."

With only a 122 per cent appropriation increase during the period between FY 1972 and FY 1982, the actual change in constant dollars is only 12 per cent. (Continued on page 2)

Deregulation:

'Free markets tend to eliminate false stereotypes'



D. Massa Photo

Dr. Walter D. Williams

Minority groups in America are being hurt by government regulations that often render them incapable of obtaining good jobs, according to a lecture delivered Tuesday evening by Dr. Walter D. Williams, professor of economics and noted author from George Mason University in Virginia.

According to Williams, "We need to pay more attention to the rules of the game, the economic laws that govern all activity. If you control these laws, you control the eventual winner of the game. Today, many laws discriminate against blacks."

In Williams' opinion, people should challenge the conventional wisdom in our solutions to problems. People should examine that as individuals they can direct their lives instead of some "fat senator or bureaucrat."

Deregulation was a major thrust behind Williams' lecture. He is the author of the recently published book *The State Against Blacks*. In this book, Williams discusses various laws which directly or indirectly regulate minority groups.

Williams earned an M.A. and a Ph.D. in economics from the University of California at Los Angeles. He is currently professor of economics, teaching both graduate and undergraduate courses. He has a long history of work in the economics field, a history which has sprouted many publications on both economics and racial problems.

His numerous awards and fellowships include the U.C.L.A. Graduate Opportunity Fellowship, the Ford Foundation Dissertation Fellowship, Freedoms Foundation Dissertation Fellowship, and the National Service Award in 1980.

In his evening lecture, Williams stressed that minority problems cannot be described by labels such as good/evil concepts, collective preferences, collective conspiracies, or discriminations.

In describing collective preferences, Williams attacked the assumption that many minority problems are a result of actual preferences. "The best preference may not be the most popular," he said.

When describing his concept of collective conspiracy, Williams stated that minority problems cannot be described by conspiracies to phase out the minority.

"People who use this ignore the fact that the attainment of one man's goal eliminates another man's goal. What people would like to do is often different than what they can or will do," he said.

In explaining why minorities are often more concentrated in the cities instead of the suburbs, Williams said that "in the suburbs, an open market cannot exist. [A market in which everyone has an equal chance or opportunity.] Zoning laws prevent it. Therefore, poor people get none of what they want in the suburbs, but in cities they get some of what they want."

In Williams' opinion, much of black unemployment in the cities is due to the minimum wage law.

"The laws have good intentions, but the road to hell is paved with good intentions," he said.

Over the years, the minimum wage has risen from under one dollar per hour to the current rate of \$3.35 per hour. The major supporters of the laws are the labor unions.

In an example, Williams used a case where an employer must build 100 yards of fencing. The employer could hire one high-skilled worker that would be paid \$35 per day, or he could hire three unskilled workers and pay them each \$13 per day.

Obviously, the high-skilled worker would be hired due to the fact that the work would be done cheaper. But if this high-skilled worker went to the employer and demanded to be paid \$60 per day, the employer would undoubtedly hire the three unskilled workers.

The high-skilled worker would then lobby in congress to raise the minimum wage. If this is done, the three unskilled workers' wages will go up to the extent that the employer would again be forced to hire the high-skilled worker in order for the work to be done the cheapest.

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Nursing degree approved with qualified support

Faculty Senate approved Monday the proposal to establish a baccalaureate degree in nursing with the condition that all "start-up" money for the program be obtained from external sources as was recommended by the Academic Policies Committee.

It was a unanimous decision with Dr. Keith Larimore, professor of business administration, and Dr. James Harbin, assistant professor of business administration, making note of their abstaining votes even though all abstentions are

counted with the majority.

Dr. Floyd Belk, vice president for academic affairs, introduced the proposal by explaining that the Academic Policy Committee had been "very concerned about the expenditures" that would be required by the new program. He said that after a "thorough study" and a great deal of discussion several revisions were made to the proposal and the "condition" was made concerning the "start-up" money.

Hospitals in the area have made

commitments on a considerable amount of the money, Belk added.

Dr. Joe Shields, associate professor of mathematics, asked whether the state had made a commitment for monies in the third year of the program. It was pointed out by Belk that the state commits itself based on the number of credit hours generated within an institution.

How the program would be funded in 1987 was a question Larimore asked.

"My understanding is that it will

stand on its own," replied Dr. Belk. "By the time we are in to the third year it should be paying for itself."

Larimore then asked if all of this funding was realistic. Since the Long Range Planning Committee had done extensive studies for the last 18 months and the committee findings were used to scrutinize the program, Belk felt that the figures were justified.

In order to clarify the estimated appropriation expected from the state Dr. Julio Leon, college president, stated that "at this time" the

nursing program was being funded on a \$75-per-credit-hour-produced basis compared to a \$38-per-credit-hour-produced for most basic college courses.

"What role does the Long Range Planning Committee play in a proposal like this?" and is the same scrutiny applied to all proposed changes, asked Larimore.

The Long Range Planning Committee scrutinized all proposals the same, said Belk, adding that he did not understand the concern about

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Teachers conference to develop language teaching skills

The Department of Communications will be sponsoring a conference addressing the development of foreign language teaching skills on Saturday in the Billingsly Student Center.

Dr. Carmen V. Carney, associate professor of foreign languages, is the conference director. The conference is being supported with grants from the Missouri Committee for Humanities, Inc., the State

University, and Dr. Josephat Kubayanda, assistant professor at Ohio State University, are the principal speakers.

Last year Kubayanda was a visiting professor of Spanish at Southern and now he directs the introductory Spanish language curriculum at OSU.

Shumway directs Yale's introductory Spanish courses. He also has written a textbook used in

based Arm of the National Endowment for the Humanities, and the Nina M. Carney Memorial Fund.

Junior high school and high school foreign language teachers have been invited. Over 300 language students from 18 schools in the four-state area will participate in the Eleventh Foreign Language Field Day.

Dr. Nicholas Shumway, assistant professor of Spanish at Yale

these courses.

A discussion led by Bert Patrick, associate professor at Pittsburg State University, will follow the addresses. He will focus on the need for designing effective methodology for developing speaking skills in the classroom.

The field day was coordinated by Dr. Harold Bodon, associate professor of French and German.

It is designed to encourage in-

terest in the study of foreign language to recognize influences of other languages on the U.S.'s culture and language to relate the study of the language to the understanding of the culture of other countries.

Students will be tested in French, German and Spanish on three levels: reading, grammar and aural comprehension. They will also compete in the culture bowl

and be questioned on political systems, social customs, geography and the arts.

Following a special lunch featuring foreign dishes, students will form skills and musical numbers from 12:30 to 1 p.m. in the BSC the third floor.

Awards will take place in the BSC at 1 p.m. Certificates will be presented to the top three students in each of the language contests.

Fees

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dollars was negative five percent. This decrease, due to a combination of substantial new program increase and a physical plant expansion, Dougherty said, has put a severe strain on the higher education system.

Institutions have been forced to place a greater reliance on student fees. Fees have had a 65 per cent increase over the last three years in the four year institutions. Within the two-year institutions there has been a 51 per cent increase.

During this period there has also been a loss in campus-based student financial aid of 23 per cent.

Within the FY 1984 Governor's recommendation, \$341,420,707 is appropriated in actual dollars but only \$240,776,239 in constant dollars.

For FY 1984 the House

Committee's substitution proposal is for \$338,292,687 in actual dollars and in constant dollars the total is \$238,570,301.

Dougherty explained that constant dollars are determined by "dividing the actual dollars by the Higher Education Price Index. Estimates were made for the higher education price index for FY 1983 by multiplying the higher education price index for 1982 by an inflation factor of three per cent. The 1984 index was estimated by multiplying the 1983 index by an inflation factor of three per cent. The higher education price index is generally significantly lower than the consumer price index."

Dougherty found it important to have a set of reliable revenue estimates for future fiscal planning and a logical analysis of the

underlying assumptions the development of each estimate requires.

He explained that the problems with the Hancock Amendment must be resolved "before there exists any certainty in the levels of future funding for the state in general."

Assumptions were used in arriving upon each estimate. It was assumed that there will be a \$45 million cash reserve maintained for Fiscal Years 1985 and 1986, and that \$30 million in revenue enhancements will be made in the same Fiscal Years.

The general revenue growth rate is assumed to be 1.1 times the Missouri Personal Income growth rate in any fiscal year; it was also assumed there would be a two per cent growth rate in other revenues.

The office of Administration sup-

plied information that led Dougherty to assume that in FY 1985 \$55 million in general revenue will be used to service the capital funding debt and an additional \$75 million in FY 1986.

Tax refunds are expected to grow at an equal rate with respective tax revenues.

An annual \$3 million growth in Proposition C revenues and a \$1 million annual growth in Judicial Article Adjustments related revenues are predicted and will thus be added to the calculation of the revenue limit.

The final assumption was the calculation of the base ratio for revenue limits.

For each fiscal year there are three categories and within those categories there are a low, best guess and high estimate.

If Proposition C money will be counted as local revenue is the first category. The second category assumes that Proposition C monies will be defined as state revenue but that refunds will be distributed over all tax sources.

The final category relates to the interpretation of the Hancock Amendment.

Within the low estimates the percentage increases in general revenues appropriations for Higher Education are 0 per cent for non-exempted and 2.5 per cent for exempted programs for both Fiscal Years 1985 and 1986.

The best guess percentages are 2.5 for both types of programs for both FY 1985 and 86.

High estimate for FY 85 is 7.0 per cent and for FY 1986 it is only 4.0 per cent.

Students receive Carver awards

George Washington Carver Birthplace District Association hosted its Third Annual Awards Banquet Saturday night in the Billingsly Student Center.

J.L. Dunning, regional director of the National Park Service, presented special commendation awards to several individuals and organizations that have made significant contributions to the monument during the last year.

Special tribute was paid by Dunning to the College, the Missouri Southern Foundation and the departments of biology, communications, social sciences, education and business administration.

Students within these departments have participated in research projects which earned them academic credit hours and provided the Park with thousands of hours of field work.

Small mammal surveys, water systems analysis and prairie management studies have been done by biology students.

Social science interns have assisted in historical research, museum management, artifact preservation and visitor services.

Students in communications have produced new films for visitor orientation programs and a training film on prairie burning.

Business administration students have retyped 4,000 catalog cards and education majors are working with the park's environmental education program for school children.

State Rep. Robert Ellis Young served as president of the George Washington Carver Birthplace District Association and thus received a special commendation.

Ozark Gateway Society received commendation for its assistance with a census of the bird populations at the park and help in developing a visitor brochure on the birds within the park.

For their support and assistance in the restoration of the natural prairie the Missouri Department of Conservation was given commendation.

Other commendations were given to the 203rd Engineer Battalion for repair of over five miles of boundary and interior fencing to KSNF-TV for contributions to the production of films for use at the monument; Sandy Spencer and Mary Cassidy received special awards for their volunteer photographic work.

Nursing

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the proposal.

After all other questions concerning the program were answered, Dr. Betty Ipock, director of nursing, who had been recognized to answer questions earlier although she was not a Senator, was asked by Faculty Senate Vice President Joe Lambert to address the need for the program.

A total of 542 questionnaires had over 200 were

171 of those who answered expressed a desire to utilize such a program and 141 of the nurses who answered "were ready to start last fall," Ipock said.

She added that two associate degree classes had been graduated since then and "about 50 per cent of those graduates would like to come back."

Earlier, Ipock had pointed out that recently nursing jobs have become scarce and that in order for

nurses to advance in their field they needed to come back to college for more training.

Four abstentions were recorded in the unanimous decision to approve the program proposal.

In a statement to the Senate Lambert told of the resignation of Dr. John Cragin, director of data processing, from the Promotions Committee because he was eligible for promotion and wished to apply.

Lambert considered this problem that had been discussed at the last Faculty Senate meeting "totally absolved" due to the resignation.

Before new Faculty Senate members were "seated" Dr. Tom Holman, associate professor of history, noted that he had never been called to attend a Personnel Committee meeting, and in fact there had been no Personnel Committee meetings this year.

After the "seating" of the new Faculty Senate, an executive officer election was conducted in which both the in-coming and outgoing senate members voted.

The following list is the result of that election: Dr. Joseph Lambert, president; Dr. Robert Markman, vice president; Mary Lou Dove, secretary; Dr. Allen Merriam, parliamentarian; Jack Spurlin, member at-large.

Deregulation

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Williams stressed that many laws are made with good intentions, but the actual effects they have are often detrimental.

"The effects of a policy are more important than the intentions," he said.

Williams said that there are over three thousand licensing jurisdictions today, as compared to three that dominated most of American history. These original three were doctors, lawyers and ministers. Today licenses must be issued to everyone from cosmetologists to taxicab drivers.

"The basic characteristic of these laws is that they make it costly for new ones to enter the field. By virtue of black history,

these laws have a disproportionate effect of blacks.

"Americans have betrayed many values and dreams upon which this country was founded. The original writers of the constitution thought that a man should not have to ask the king for permission to enter his chosen occupation.

"We are a nation of minorities. The poverty industry is the most flourishing area in the United States. We are in the process of developing a permanent welfare class," Williams said.

"The State Against Blacks has sparked many interviews for Williams with major newspapers, radio networks, and T.V. talk shows.

Students present workshop

Six students from Southern's theatre department are presenting workshops for area high school students.

Workshops include three areas of theatre production, stage make-up, set construction and lighting and control.

The workshops were created by Leslie Bowman. Kvie Pierce, Phil

Oglesby, LuAnne Wilson, Chester Lien and Pam Lutes and are designed to give a better understanding of the workings of theatre production and to improve abilities.

The demonstrations will also allow the high school students to become acquainted with Southern's theatre department.



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Class to conduct freshman orientation

One hour of upper division credit is being offered to students with 30 accumulated hours or more in the form of a peer leadership program. Psychology 498 is a course set up to provide students the opportunity to develop leadership skills. The course is restricted and application must be made through the Office of Counseling in Academic Services. Applications may be picked up in Room 114 of Hearn Hall.

All applications should be returned by next Wednesday and an interview appointment should be set up at that time.

Elaine Freeman, academic services counselor, said that 35 to 40 students will be selected for the program and announcement of those students selected is scheduled for Wednesday, May 4.

Included in this program will be one hour of leadership instruction conducted by Freeman and Doug Carnahan, assistant dean of students. There will also be a lab in which students will be responsible for conducting freshman orientation classes.

Students will prepare a syllabus for their class, choose speakers, and instruct 15 to 20 students. Freeman and Carnahan will supervise the classes, but "more as an evaluator," according to Freeman.

"The idea of using students for instruction is not new," said Freeman.

She explained that the concept is "becoming more popular across the country," and gave examples of universities utilizing such programs as University of Texas at Arlington, Pennsylvania State University-Beaver campus, and University of Minnesota at Minneapolis.

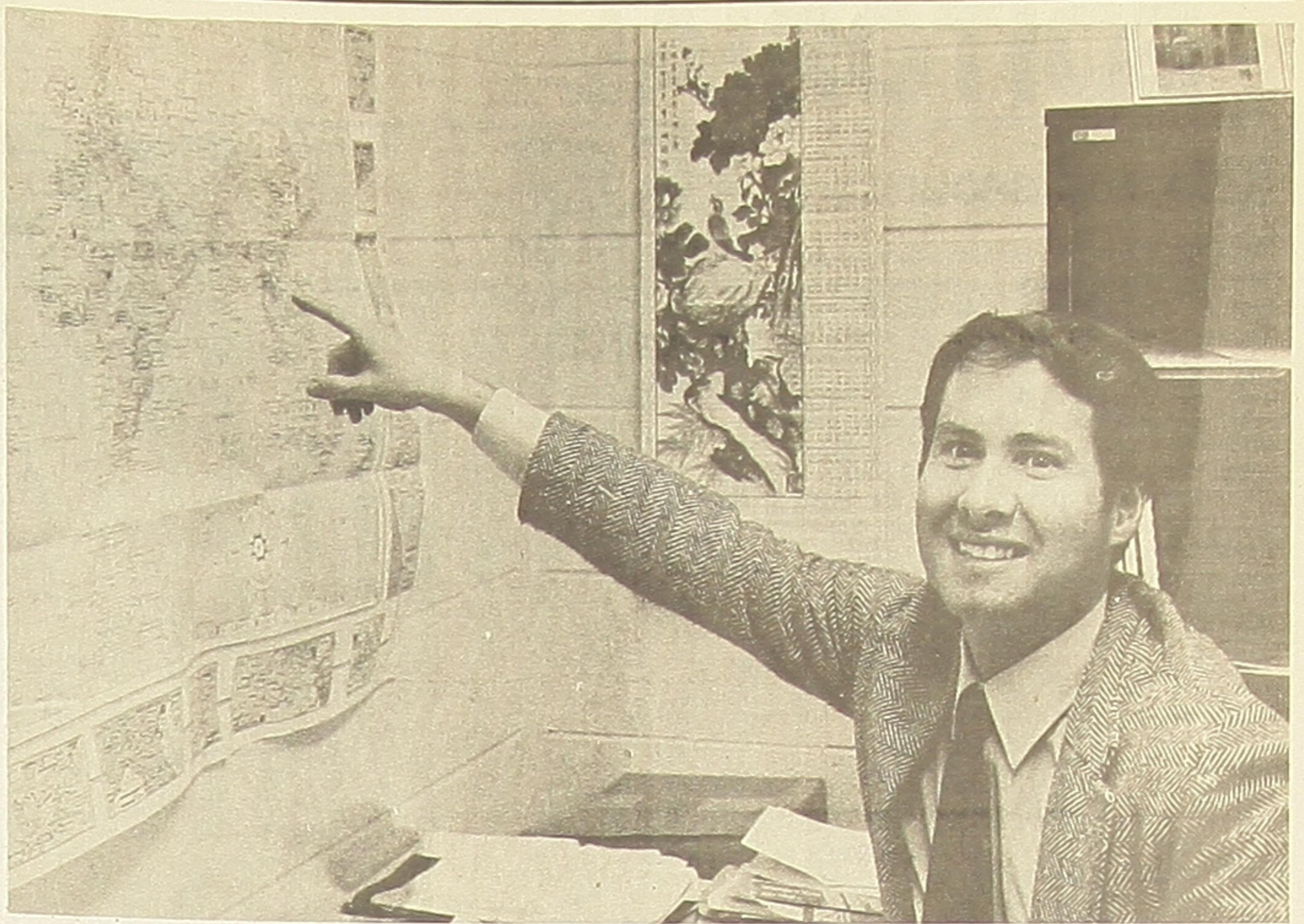
This semester the program was "piloted" at Southern and Freeman described it as "highly successful."

Students that were involved in the initiation this spring were sophomores Sara Rice and Greg Shaffer, junior Brent Harris, and senior Kendra Stith.

Assertiveness training, leadership style communication skills, motivational and positive thinking, stress management, peer helping skills, and decision making techniques are areas that the program will stress and develop.

Tentatively a leadership training workshop has been scheduled for Aug. 16-17.

The workshop will be a one-day and one-night session with overnight accommodations available. It is considered to be a "staff training session" and is required of all who enroll in the leadership training program.



Dr. Alan H. Merriam

Quest for knowledge drives Merriam east

By Sherry Grissom

Travel and a desire to learn more about people in other parts of the world are two major interests in the life of Dr. Allen Merriam, associate professor of communications at Southern.

"By the time I had finished college I found that most of my knowledge was western oriented," said Merriam. "I realized that more than half of the people in the world live in Asia, and I knew little about them. I felt that if I went over there I would learn more about them, their customs and their way of living and thinking."

Merriam found a way to fulfill his desire to travel and serve his country at the same time by joining the Peace Corps. He said, "By being in the Peace Corps I was able to serve my country in a peaceful way."

While serving, he lived in Afghanistan from 1965-67. He said, "I taught high school English in the capital city of Kabul. I also worked part-time at Radio Afghanistan, where I did some public relations work and helped on

the English language news program."

Merriam had the opportunity to visit some places of interest while he was there. "I had the chance to visit Mazar-i-Sharif, which has a beautiful blue Mosaic Shrine, a place of pilgrimage for Muslims. Since Afghanistan is approximately 99 per cent Muslim, religion has a strong impact on daily life," said Merriam.

"I also visited the Bamiyan Valley where they have a 175 feet statue of Buddha carved in the side of a mountain."

While on vacation, he also had the opportunity to visit the countries of India, Pakistan, Nepal, Sri Lanka and Thailand.

When he arrived in Afghanistan he found that there were many differences between the Afghans and the Americans. He said, "One of the big things to adjust to was the language difference." Some of the other differences, Merriam found were that "women are rarely seen in public, and when they are seen most of them have their face covered with a veil."

He also noticed a difference in the form of transportation while living there. He said, "Most everyone rides a bicycle to work."

While in Afghanistan, Merriam encountered the difference in the form of the government. "When I was there they were experimenting with democracy under the general rule of a king," he said. "But now the government is under Babrak Karmal, who came into power in a 1979 coup, which had direct Soviet involvement."

"Today one out of five people have left Afghanistan to go to Pakistan in order to avoid the fighting that is going on between the Freedom Fighters and the Soviet and Afghanistan Army."

Merriam had a chance to visit Afghanistan again in 1974 when he had gone to India for the second time.

He has been to India three times. He said, "The first time was on vacation while in the Peace Corps. I went over in 1967 as a tourist. I had the opportunity to experience different forms of transportation which ranged from planes and

trains to rickshaws and elephants.

"Then in 1974, I had a grant to do some research on Mahatma Gandhi. I did this research at the Gandhi National Museum and Library in New Delhi, and I also interviewed some people who actually participated in Gandhi's campaign. I am pleased that the American public is able to learn about Gandhi's career through Richard Attenborough's film, *Gandhi* which won eight Oscars."

In 1980 Merriam went again to India and participated in a Fulbright study tour. "The highlight of this trip was a meeting with Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. We visited universities, agricultural development centers and historical sites throughout the country."

Merriam has also done some travelling in the United States. He received his Ph. D. from Ohio University, and he held teaching jobs in Virginia and New Jersey before coming to Southern last fall. He said, "I was applying for teaching jobs all over the United States and this was my best offer."

Heads

from page 1

time faculty, it would be ludicrous to be called a department head. I should be considered more than a department head," said Cragin. "Essentially, being a director is an uncompensated honor."

Donald Seneker, director of criminal justice administration, feels that all of his administrative responsibilities are identical to those of a department head. "I also have added responsibilities that they do not," said Seneker. "However, we don't attend departmental meetings and are not listed in the college catalog as being administrators," said Seneker. "I've often wondered why we are willing to be department heads or directors and to accept the added responsibilities. But the administration has asked us to take on these additional responsibilities, so it is proper that we do so. I personally would rather just teach, but that was not what I was asked to do," concluded Seneker.

According to Milton Brietzke, director of the theatre, his fault is not with the title itself, but with the fact that "we're not considered equal to the department heads, and I feel that the compensation is inequitable, proportionate to the complexity of the performance duties," said Brietzke.

There has also been some general agreement among the department heads and directors that the quality of communication, when matters are communicated through the "chain of command" to the upper levels of administration, tends to

be lessened somewhat and that the communication seems to be typically more of a downward nature than upwards.

Dr. Larry Martin, head of the department of mathematics, feels that there are "open lines of communication, but it is a long line."

"The lines of communication need to be shortened somewhat, and the department heads need to be more a part of the decision-making process. I feel responsible to implement a policy, but not to be in charge of making the policy official," said Martin. "If we aren't part of the decision-making process of policies, then it is difficult to explain them exactly to the faculty members," said Martin.

Merryman feels that there are open lines of communication on campus "but there is more up than down." Dr. Steven Gale, head of the department of English, feels that although decisions are made at an upper level of administration that he disagrees with, that they are not necessarily wrong, but simply that the higher levels are looking at matters from a different perspective than he is. "At each higher level of administration you get a wider perspective," said Gale.

"Communication tends to be one way—from the top down, rather than two-way," said Ipock. According to Baiaamonte, there are open lines of communication present between him and the upper levels of administration but that sometimes he doesn't receive an answer coming down.

Two gain technical jobs

Offers for professional positions in theatre have been given to a recent graduate of Southern and two graduating seniors.

Auditions were held in Evanston, Ill., for technical theatre positions and for graduate school acceptance. Phil Oglesby and Chester Lien were among auditioners.

Master electrician job for the Nebraska Repertory Theatre in Lincoln was offered to Oglesby. He has also been accepted as a

graduate student at the University of Nebraska in Lincoln for the fall.

Lien was offered the position of Production Stage Manager for the touring theatre group of Western Illinois University.

Zander Brietzke, 1982 MSSC graduate and a graduate student in theatre at the University of Alabama, was hired as an intern actor by the Southeast Theatre conference. He will be performing with the professional Alabama Shakespeare Festival in Anniston, Ala.

Computer and coaching classes begin Saturday

Southern's Division of Continuing Education has scheduled an introductory micro-computer workshop and a course in organizing and coaching youth baseball.

From 9 a.m.-3:30 p.m. Saturday, in Room 226 of Matthews Hall, will be the micro-computer workshop. It will run for three consecutive Saturdays.

The course will cover operating systems BASIC language, graphics and packaged software—including VisiCalc. Instructors from the computer science department will be conducting the classes.

Morning sessions will be devoted to lectures and the afternoons will give students the opportunity for "hands-on" experience.

There is an enrollment fee of \$70, which includes instructional

materials. Pre-enrollment is required and is done by contacting the office of Continuing Education, 624-8100, ext. 258.

Warren Turner, baseball coach at Southern, will be teaching a course designed to help all persons working with youth baseball.

Class will be held on two Monday evenings May 2 and 9, meeting from 6:30-9:30 p.m., in Room 123 in the Physical Education building.

Warren will cover organizing a team, coaching fundamentals, player position mechanics, conducting practice sessions and field preparation and maintenance.

An enrollment fee of \$15 is required and includes all instructional materials. Pre-enrollment is required and done in the same manner as for the micro-computer workshop.

MISSOURI CONSTITUTION TEST

For students who need to take the test on the Missouri Constitution, please observe the following schedule:

Lecture

Thursday, April 21, 3:00 p.m., H-324

Test

Thursday, April 28, 3:00 p.m., H-324

All out-of-state students who plan to graduate in May, 1983 or July, 1983, who have not taken U.S. Govt. or State & Local Govt. in a Missouri College should see Dr. Malzahn, Room H316 on or before April 20 to sign up to take the test.

SOUTHERN SPECIAL

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EDITORIAL

Safe and secure...

Recently two women were considering playing tennis and they wanted to use the courts on campus. There were only a few problems with this; first, it was dark, and second, they were unsure of how to turn on the lights.

So they decided to stop the security officer who just so happened to be driving behind the gym. One of the women went out in the street and attempted to flag him down. She stood out in the middle of the road and waved her arms and her tennis racquet. Security passed the woman and even looked at her; yet he did not stop, nor did he slow down.

Security then proceeded with its patrol of the campus to the back of the Student Center. The other woman also attempted to flag down security, and he again did not take any action to help. It was obvious that security did see both of these women and he failed to take any action.

In this specific incident there was no great deal of harm done with security's not stopping and inquiring as to the problem. But what if there had been an actual problem and the women were in need of assistance. Would security have stopped then?

That question is hard to answer. It would seem that if he was unwilling to stop and simply ask if there was a problem, what would lead anyone to believe that he would stop to give any form of assistance at all? These women apparently needed something or one would not have been standing in the middle of the street waving her arms for attention.

It also appears that other incidents such as people running out of gas, having flat tires and security passing by while offering no assistance are not rare events.

Whether or not a situation looks like there could be a problem or not, it should be part of security's responsibility to check it out.

Exercise your right...

Once again the Student Senate is holding elections for executive officers.

During past elections there has been minimal response by students. This year and for future years the voter turn-out needs to be greater.

Students should want to help elect someone to an executive position, someone that can handle the job and express the views of their constituents.

Taking part in the elections is not something one should have to do, but if more people vote then they can have a greater say in what the Senate does.

The Senate is a working organization that attempts to carry out the will of the people that elected them, but if only a few participate in the voting not many will benefit.

It appears that for the most part people that complain about what the Senate is or is not doing are people that do not vote. If they do not care enough to vote then why should they feel compelled to complain?

Taking part in the college elections also gives students the opportunity to make voting in any election a habit. Once someone is used to voting it is easier to find the time to vote in community or national elections.

The Senate needs the support of voters to give them an idea of what a majority of the students want. If they do not receive a majority of people voting they can not serve the majority of students on campus.



Editor's Column:

Senate's functions need publicity

By A. John Baker
Editor-in-Chief

Students will have the opportunity to vote for Student Senate executive officers tomorrow, and probably few will choose to do so. One contributor to this fact is that not many students know who the candidates are. True, posters are posted around campus and some students are supporting their candidate by wearing stickers, but this does not offer any way to ascertain differentiating characteristics about the candidates.

Although last year's forum for candidates was poorly attended, not having a forum this year, will leave even those students who wish to meet the candidates uninformed and unable to make any comparisons by which to make a choice.

Another reason students will choose not to exercise their right to vote relates to the distance that seems to exist between the Senate and the students they represent. Sometimes one can only wonder why the Senate does what it does. Each Senator seems to be acting "on his own" inclinations, not on the will of the class he is elected to represent. How many

times has a Student Senate representative walked up to you and asked what you think about a topic which is being discussed at Senate meetings?

One possible reason for lackadaisical student voting habits is the lack of understanding that students possess concerning the duties and functions of Student Senate. In order to satisfy this void two things should be done.

Meetings should either be held at different times throughout the year or in the afternoons rather than evenings. There is probably a good reason for Student Senate meetings to be held Wednesday nights, but maybe a better time would be during the afternoon, thus offering more students the opportunity to attend Senate meetings. After all, this is a commuter college and many students have families and jobs that require their presence in the evening.

There is the possibility that students do not care to attend Senate meetings, but surely there would be more interest shown if the time was of more convenience to all students. Some type of rotating schedule might be the best solution; this would make it possible for students who had extracur-

ricular activities during the afternoon to attend some meetings and students who had work or other family responsibilities to attend other meetings.

Secondly, Student Senate should take it upon itself to promote Student Senate. Year after year a small percentage of students elect those who are representatives for the various classes. This can not totally be blamed on the average student; neither can Student Senate be forced to carry its burdens, but something must be done to elect a majority of students that actually represents the wishes of the majority of students, not a minority.

Students must be informed as to the duties and functions of the Senate. The number one priority of the newly elected president should be to guide the Senate toward some type of regular communication with the student body. Whether it be formally or informally, Student Senate must tell students what the Senate is doing and why, even if students do not ask for the information. The only way to get a majority of the students involved with Student Senate is to give them no other choice; force the information on them and they will accept it.

In Perspective:

Calm and reason become traits of Senate

By Dr. Joseph Lambert
President, Faculty Senate, 1983-84

With the sad absence of this year's President of the Faculty Senate, it has been my lot to finish out the academic year for her. The close of this semester will bring about a new Faculty Senate with a new executive committee, but the momentum established by Dr. Conboy, a momentum of calm and reason, will remain as a definite aura of Senate procedure.

One cannot lead the Faculty Senate without wondering about the future of the college and about what lies ahead for the Faculty Senate. Without any pretense of prophecy, I will offer a perspective as one who has served on the Senate and under Dr. Conboy, and as one who has the viewpoint of a full-time teaching faculty member.

The Academic year 1980-81 was not a very good year for MSSC. Reason: the visit and report of the North Central Association of Colleges and Schools. In the report of the visiting team from North Central, the team spelled out our strengths and weaknesses as they were perceived to be. The team's recommendation was "Full accreditation for seven years with a progress report to be filed in three years dealing with all topics and items listed under areas of concern." (p.31). Whether we call this recommendation "conditional acceptance" or "de-

facto probation," the Faculty Senate must concern itself with rectifying those concerns and be an active part in formulating the progress report to be filed in 1984. In other words, North Central granted MSSC seven years' accreditation rather than the normal ten. The progress report to be filed in 1984 must indeed show progress. The importance of this to the administration, faculty, and students lies in the answer to the question, what would it mean to MSSC if she lost accreditation? The answer is alarming.

I do not wish, however, to be an alarmist. One of the concerns of North Central was the breakdown of trust on the part of the faculty for the Administration. Another related concern was low faculty morale. Yet another concern was the debilitating effect of the recently abandoned evaluation system. What North Central found, in short, was a "breakdown" in college governance and faculty morale in a college otherwise strong in academics and excellent teaching. In a college environment like this, individual faculty members come to feel as if they are a pair of Levis (to use a plain analogy) being pulled apart by mules. The seams may not hold. No college can maintain excellence in academics and teaching if trust and morale completely break down. To think otherwise is institutional self-deception.

But there are solid reasons to think we can make

progress. With our new college President, there are positive signs. He has demonstrated in less than a year a willingness not only to listen to the faculty and to the Faculty Senate but to respond to them. He has made this response in specific ways: a complete revamping of the evaluation system, revisions to a proposed grievance policy, and a reinstatement of the promotion process. These are not small changes, especially in terms of the past when faculty were listened to but ignored. President Leon has a difficult task ahead of him in restoring trust and morale among the faculty. It cannot be done with "pep talks;" it must be done concretely, step by step, policy by policy, decision by decision. He has begun this process. He has given us cause for hope.

If the present trend continues, the progress report of 1984 will show improved health. But that is not good enough for Missouri Southern State College. Only a "clean bill of health" is good enough. More than that, there is no doubt that the Faculty Senate and the entire faculty are eager to join President Leon in making Missouri Southern the best undergraduate institution in the State. We have taken the first steps. What faces the Faculty Senate this coming year involves a renewed initiative to work with President Leon to develop policies and procedures beneficial to the College and her faculty and students.



The Chart

Missouri's Best College Newspaper

The Chart, the official newspaper of Missouri Southern State College, is published weekly, except during holidays and examinations periods, from August through May, by students in communications as a laboratory experience. Views expressed in The Chart do not necessarily represent the opinions of the administration, the faculty, or the student body.

A. JOHN BAKER Editor-in-Chief

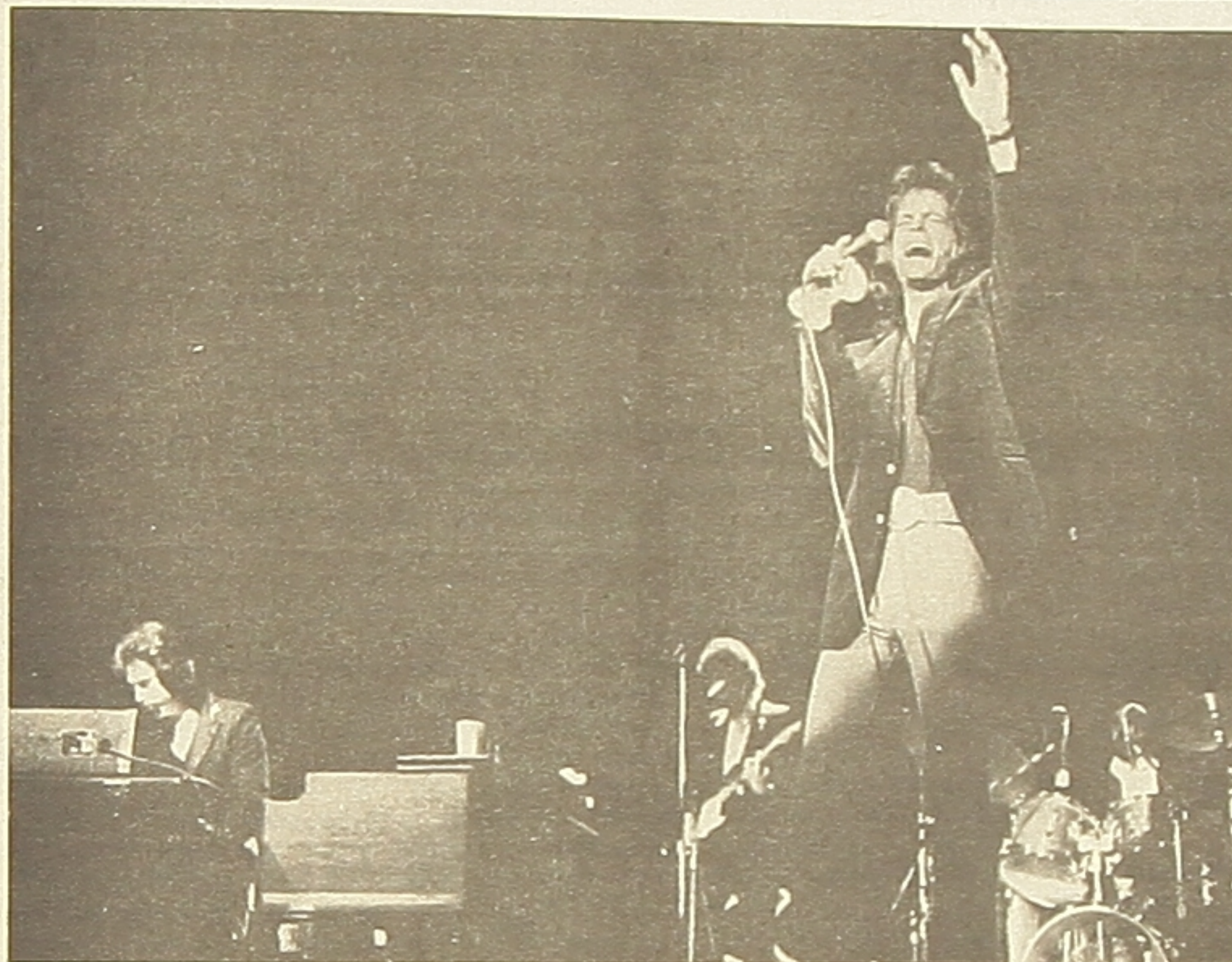
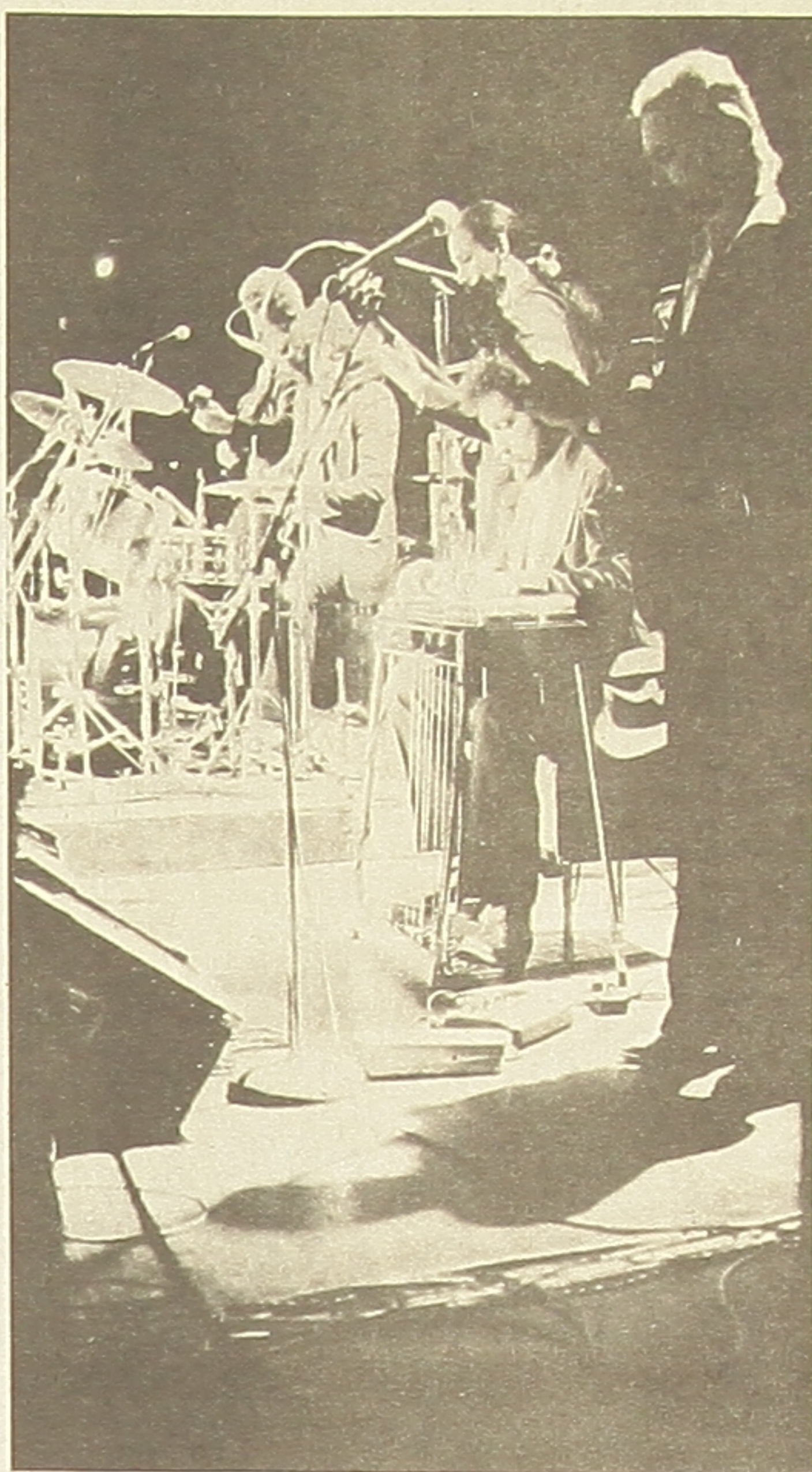
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FEATURES

In concert...B.J. Thomas



B.J. Thomas and his band performed Tuesday night at Memorial Hall to an enthusiastic audience. Thomas reciprocated the enthusiasm in various forms: at one time moving security personnel to allow his audience a closer view and later rewarding one young lady with his newest album. His attitude toward gospel music was expressed when he exploded with energy while singing his Christian recordings.

Photos by A. John Baker

Musical variety highlights B.J. Thomas concert

By Barb Fullerton

Singing his popular songs and some of his contemporary Christian songs, B.J. Thomas entertained his fans Tuesday evening in Joplin's Memorial Hall.

This is the largest tour he has done in about three or four years. This is directly due to the new album release. Our next stop is Charleston, S.C. and then Virginia and we will close out in Texas," said Thomas.

His family travels with him 50 per cent of the time. "When I get to Texas, I'll get two of my kids on the bus with me and take them the last three days of the tour. This summer my wife and kids will go with me every time I go out."

Thomas had been sick for several days, but he enjoyed doing the concert. "Just Monday I felt I wasn't sick anymore and I feel good. This has been my best voice since a week ago. The band and I love college audiences and all the girls," he said, laughing.

They have been here numerous times. He usually plays around the Springfield area or somewhere in Missouri every year. The last time he was in Joplin was about two or three years ago.

Thomas is promoting a new album now which is on Columbia and distributed by CBS. "It's the first serious record I have made in

a few years. I spent most of my time making gospel records and I have been making some pop records. There has been some confusion connected with doing the gospel music. It's taking a few years to get our music back on the air waves. We feel good about this one and I feel good about making more records in a few years."

Thomas is planning to do a gospel album every year. He has a different perspective on gospel music than other people have. "I feel that if you want to sing gospel, you can but I don't consider myself just doing gospel music. But I'm going to consider cutting one gospel album a year. Hopefully in the future, I want to get that stuff on the radio 'cause I feel like I've cut some of my best music on those records," he said.

He receives his songs in the standard ways, but he has never received music in the mail. "When we record an album, we investigate them in Nashville and usually get 400 to 500 songs in and listen to the tunes. The producer will get it down to 50 songs and then we will sit down with them and limit it to 15," said Thomas.

The general public is confused or misinterprets what he sings. "I think it has been cleared up now. I think people can see that I'm an entertainer and I do gospel things

and also do a lot of pop and country music. Hopefully if I continue to stay with my music and begin to have hit records that will clear up the confusion. I never had the idea that my music was bad and I'll never stop doing it."

"It took about five years for people to see that you can make gospel music besides other kinds. Five years ago when I was nominated for a Grammy, I was the only pop singer making gospel music. My involvement really helped it and changed the gospel music image a little bit, I hope. I think people in music and all kinds of jobs find that peace of mind comes from spiritual oneness and I hope I helped some people to do that kind of music and still be part of the world and what's going on in our society."

There is basically one style of music he uses and cuts his songs in the same way. "I'll always record and stay true to my style. The best songs I can find, positive or not, I think they all fit in my style over the years," he said.

He would like to think ahead of the future and not even have book-ings, recording dates, or schedules for years so it could give him a free feeling. "One day I'm looking forward to taking two or three years and concentrating on my diet, mind and family. Before I get too

old, I want to take a few years and spend it totally on my family, apart from music and start looking inward," Thomas said.

His new book, *In Tune* was written by both Thomas and his wife, Gloria. "She did the physical work and I helped her," he said. "We wrote the book to show the changes that had come about through our faith. Gloria felt I needed to express new insights on my drug addiction and opinions on what born again is. We felt we had to write a book to bring us up to date from the first book."

The Thomases have three children, ages four, five and 13. Thomas said he would love them in anything they wanted to do even if they chose music as a career. "The 13 year-old is not motivated to be in the music business. The little ones are writing songs and singing. I would support them if they went into music. Music sometimes gets blamed for a lot of problems in people's lives but I can say that if I had stayed in Houston and been a farmer, I would still have problems psychologically. I think if I can teach my kids to think of themselves in a healthy manner and have good feelings about the world around them, they could exist in the music business or in anything else they wanted to do."

His big break came when he had

a chance to make a local record in Houston. "I think you get your breaks when you do the best you can in the area you are in and come from there. My old band, the Triumphs, and I had 10 or 11 local records and then we cut a record, 'I'm so Lonesome I Could Cry.' It had national appeal and became my first million seller and in 1966 I went on the road."

In his spare time he plays golf and has his own tournament coming up in a few weeks in New Orleans. "I spend time with my kids and since I'm apart from them, it's fun to hang out with them. I take them out on the golf course. Golf is a way for me to mellow out."

"A Song For My Brother" is his favorite song. "I have plans to re-record it this summer and put it on an album. My brother is my road manager and is always with me," he said.

Thomas thinks his insights are on helping people. "Our problems that manifest us came from psychological things that we developed as kids and if we had someone to encourage us to stay true to ourselves, it is possible it would have been different. I don't think I could have done any different for those years."

"I was raised to be my dad's son.

I had to live hard, drink hard and die young. I was going to make my dad happy and be his boy. A lot of us are trapped into what the world is and taught by our parents. I encourage young people to know themselves as well as they can. The more you know yourself, the higher self-esteem."

Thomas gets his ideas for songs from out-of-the-air. "I think those thoughts are in the air for everybody. Some of them are yours and some are others," he said.

He has sold over 40 million records in his career and he feels good about his music and songs for this year. "I'm going to try again and have some number one records. 'Old Fashion' looks like it will be number one on the country list in a couple of weeks. We are slowly coming back," he said.

The band members are good writers and submit songs to him. "These guys are my best friends and they have been with me a long time."

He began singing at the age of 15 and has been in the music business for 26 years. "Billboard Magazine is giving me a salute for 20 years in the music business. It feels good to have lasted and still be around. Success is to stay alive and take advantages of some opportunities."

ARTS



Trumpet player Doc Severinsen and his new four-piece jazz band Xebron will be at Taylor Auditorium Sunday. They will perform jazz and popular songs. Severinsen, from the 'Tonight Show,' has a new album called 'London Sessions.'

Severinsen to perform on Sunday with Xebron

Campus Activities Board will be sponsoring a concert featuring Doc Severinsen & Xebron at 4 p.m. Sunday in Taylor Auditorium.

Severinsen is known for his success as a night club performer and his performances on the *Tonight Show*.

Xebron is a five-piece jazz fusion band formed this year by Severinsen. His new album is called *London Sessions* and was recorded in the state-of-the-art digital technology with the London Symphony Orchestra.

Severinsen commented that everyone needs a place to go and think, to set priorities, to solve problems, to appreciate the beauties of life. The Magical Valley of Xebron is that place for him.

Xebron consists of four other performers besides Severinsen. There is Tom Rizzo on guitar, Biff Hannon on keyboards, Jeff D'Angelo of bass guitar and Ron Davis on drums.

"His power and clarity as a trumpeter is evident from the brief examples one gets from the *Tonight Show*. He teams with four younger jazz-fusion exponents in Xebron, the name of the 'being' who rules a mythical valley in the trumpeter's imagination...His material is all original, written in-house and by 'creative consultant' Jeff Tyzik," said the *Variety* Daily.

Tickets are \$4 with a student I.D. and \$7 for the public and can be bought in Room 102 of Billingsly Student Center.

Mexican art showing in Spiva until May 8

An exhibit of works by leading Mexican contemporary artists is on display through May 8 at the Spiva Art Center.

A touring exhibit of the Mid-America Arts Alliance and the Missouri Arts Council, "The Joy and Arthur Addis Collection on 20th Century Mexican Art" features the dramatic art being created by Mexican artists.

The Addis Collection is one of the finest private collections of contemporary Mexican art in the United States. More than two decades ago, Joy and Arthur Addis became fascinated with works of young artists emerging in post-revolutionary Mexico.

Artists such as Jose Luis Cuevas, Francisco DosAmantes, Francisco Icaza and Jose Munoz Medina painted in a boldly expressive style that, while influenced by the international movement of the second

half of the 20th century, remained Mexican.

The 43 works being exhibited from the Addis Collection are primarily figurative and include paintings, drawings, lithographs and one sculpture. Represented works by most of the major figures in Mexican contemporary art are in the collection.

In 1978, deciding that these works deserved wider circulation, the Addis' gave their collection to the Chamizal National Memorial of the National Park Service in El Paso, Tex. While a permanent gallery for the collection is being constructed at Chamizal, the exhibit is touring several galleries in the central and western states.

Spiva Art Center is open to the public free of charge. Hours are Tuesday through Saturday, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.; Sunday, 2-5 p.m.

'Studio '83' productions to open next Wednesday

Studio '83, plays directed by senior theatre majors, will be presented at 7 p.m. Wednesday and Thursday, April 27 and 28 in Taylor Auditorium.

The *12 Pound Look* is directed by Randy Capps and stars Brian Wotring as Sir Harry, Carla Powers as Lady Sims, Buffy Peterson as Kate, and Kelly Daniel as Tombs.

Spoon River Anthology is directed by Lu Anne Wilson. The actors are: Trij Brietzke, Mike Apfel, Brenda Jackson, James Carter and Heidi Ladd.

Directed by Chester Lien, *The Collection* is about the failure of language to resolve a modern problem entangled with infidelity and the nebulous nature of reality. The players are: Harry, Duane L. Hunt:

Bill, David Fraley; James, Phil Oglesby; and Stella, Diana Monaghan.

A modern play about two women and how they deal with the men they lost is presented in *3rd & Oak*. *The Laundromat*, directed by Jim Maldonado. One woman, Alberta (Rita Henry) has lost her husband by death and the young girl, Dee Dee (Kelly Besalke) is trying to cope with a husband who runs around on her.

The Public Eye is directed by Warren Mayer and stars J.P. Dickey as Julian, Tracy Eden as Charles, and Kristi Ackerson as Belinda. It is a comedy about a man who only wants to give and must be taught how to receive.

The plays are free and open to the public.

Record Review:

Hall & Oates successful, but why?

By Doug Moore

Since 1980 Daryl Hall and John Oates have been hitting record charts consistently, but the big question is why. What is the secret to their tremendous success?

The reason could be because of their fresh, high-energy sound depicting the music of today.

In 1980, Hall and Oates released the album *Voices*. The first cut "How Does it Feel to Be Back" had only moderate success. They followed with a remake of the Righteous Brothers' hit, "You Lost that Loving Feeling," again with only moderate success.

Then something unusual happened; Hall and Oates released a third

single which reached number one, "Kiss on My List." This was the spark that ignited the flame. They then had the follow-up hit "You Make My Dreams" which went Top Ten.

Voices brought instant popularity to Hall and Oates. Something they had not had since 1977 with their release of "Rich Girl."

In 1981 they released *Private Eyes*, an album that unleashed four hit songs, including two number ones in "Private Eyes" and "No Can Do", a crossover hit on the Black Singles Chart as well.

Now they have the number three album in the nation, *H2O*. The clever title gives double meaning, stand-

ding for Hall and Oates and the chemical symbol for water.

Their album cover shows skin from an unknown origin of the body with beads of water dripping on it. The inside sleeve shows the entire band inside a water works plant, but none of the songs on the album deal with water. Just because there is no correlation doesn't mean the music is bad. Hall and Oates have a magic "air" about them that is working quite well.

The first release "Maneater" went to number one over Christmas and their follow up hit "One on One" is enjoying a spot in the top ten currently. The big question is,

"What is next for Daryl and John? Once you've reached the top, where else can you go?"

The one obstacle they haven't conquered is acceptance by the critics. The critics don't hate them; they just don't like them. Hall and Oates have been described as "beebop", "shallow" and "monotonous."

What most of them are afraid of is that people actually enjoy Hall and Oates' music. Critics seem to refuse a group that is labeled "fun". If you enjoy repetitious, high-energy, dance-bop music, then your \$9 is well spent. But if you are into deep symbolic meaning, save your money.

Debate teams win 2nd, 3rd places in nationals

In the national Pi Kappa Delta Tournament in Estes Park, Col., Southern's debate team came home with high ratings last weekend.

The team of Mike Schellen and Woody Smith placed second in traditional debate (using no cross-examination) and were given a superior rating with a 7-1 record. Their only loss was to the national champions, Central State of Oklahoma.

With an excellent rating, Carmen Tucker and Carl Zachary placed third with a 7-1 record.

There were 109 schools entered and over 800 students competed.

"The top three teams all had the same records. Central State had 7-1. It was good to see two teams from Missouri Southern in the top of the nationals," said Richard Finton, coach.

"This is the best we have done since I have been here. Tucker and Zachary finished fifth at the National Junior Tournament in Kansas City. We placed in both national tournaments. The college should be proud of who is representing them this year in debate. The students are good debaters," said Finton.

The team now has over a 70 percent win/loss record.

Carl Junction senior wins Benton art scholarship

Winners of the Third Annual Thomas Hart Benton Art Scholarship Competitive at Southern have been announced.

Chellie Smith, senior at Carl Junction High School, won the \$500 per year scholarship to Southern renewable for four years upon recommendation of the art faculty for a total of \$2,000.

Honorable mentions were awarded to Matt Snyder, Carthage; Regina Williams, Memorial High School, Joplin; Dianna Petersen, Parkwood High School; and Rick Evans, Cassville.

Winning entries are on display in

the Balcony Gallery for two weeks.

The competition was open to all graduating high school seniors within a 100 mile radius of Joplin who could display outstanding artistic skills, academic aptitude and a sincere desire to pursue a career in art.

Entries included works in the competitive category and additional entries in a supportive category. The competitive entries were judged for excellence of quality and the supportive entries were evaluated on consistency of quality.

In film series:

Pagnol's 'Cesar' to be shown Tuesday

Cesar, a French film, will be shown at 7:30 p.m. Tuesday in the Connor Ballroom of Billingsly Student Center by the Missouri Southern Film Society.

This is the final program in its current film series and financial assistance for this event has been provided by the Missouri Arts Council.

Cesar is the last film of Marcel Pagnol's famous trilogy which also includes *Marius* and *Fanny*. The local film group presented *Marius* in 1979 and *Fanny* last December. The trilogy about life on the Marseilles waterfront is recognized for the outstanding performances of actors including Raimu, as Cesar, Pierre Fresnay as Marius, Orane Demazis as Fanny, and Charpin as Panisse.

The film begins some 20 years after Marius abandons his pregnant fiancée, Fanny, who then marries a wealthy widower,

Panisse, who knows that the child is not his. When Panisse, old and ailing, dies, Fanny tells her son the truth about his parentage. At first crushed, the youngster decides to find his father and eventually brings Fanny and Marius back together.

Considered to be more moving and touching than its predecessors, *Cesar* brings back many of the touches of humor that abounded in the first two films. It is a fitting ending to a massive undertaking. A critical comment from Sadoul's *Dictionary of Films* reads: "Robust observation of the behavior of the ordinary people of Marseilles, unrivaled performances by actors trained by Pagnol, and brilliant use of natural settings...made it a world-wide success."

Admission is \$1.50 for adults and \$1 for senior citizens and students or by season ticket.



The French film 'Cesar' will be presented Tuesday in the Connor Ballroom of the Billingsly Student Center. In the cast are Raimu as Cesar, Pierre Fresnay as Marius, and Orane Demazis as Fanny.

Piano students to present recital tonight at 8 in Phinney Hall

Piano students of Robert A. Harris, assistant professor of music, will present an ensemble piano recital at 8 p.m. today in the Phinney Recital Hall.

The program will include solos, compositions for four hands, and selected movements from works for piano and orchestra which have been arranged for two pianos. In the performances of the concert, the soloists will be assisted by Harris.

Performers are Shelly Hines,

Joni Rowe, Mike Moyer, Judy Thompson, Tandee Prigmore, Sherrie Stinnett and Mary Cope, all of Joplin; Nancy Franklin, Ginger Garrison and Rayla Bess, all from Webb City; John Sullivan, Aurora; Joan Tune, Carthage; Shannon Moore, El Dorado Springs; Debra Harper, Neosho and Sandra Whitehead, Seneca.

The public is invited to the recital. There is no admission charge.

Country vocalist talent night set on campus

Downtown Joplin Association and the Missouri Country Music Association is sponsoring a country vocalist talent night at 8 p.m. Friday, April 29 in Taylor Auditorium.

There will be a concert before the show with guest star Buck Trent from *Hee Haw*, Johnny Maggerrad, Mary Lou Baker, and the Country Cousins.

People from 21-35 can par-

ticipate and first prize is \$100. The winner will go to Springfield to a state-wide contest. The winner there will receive a \$60,000 television and radio contract with a

nation-wide record company.

Tickets and applications are in Room 101 of Billingsly Student Center or contact Kathy Lay at 624-8100, ext. 366.

'It's time to say goodbye,' says Father Mulcahy

By Barb Fullerton

Dressed in his priest uniform, William Christopher, alias Father Mulcahy from the series *M*A*S*H*, was on campus last Tuesday and spoke to students about acting on a long-run series.

Christopher has done about four or five appearances at colleges in the last two years, but Southern was his final one.

"*M*A*S*H* generated a lot of excitement during the years, but especially at the end. Now it's wound down and it's over. I have obligations and a family at home. Going on the road represents a hardship on me and everybody. It's time to say goodbye to it," Christopher said.

Sometimes it is a problem being Father Mulcahy. "My manager tries to push other people to get me in movies and they don't see that because of my image I portray. But I like to think positive and not dwell on the negative things."

Christopher has put in many years [11] and part of his life into the series and changes must occur when something ends. "You develop a much reality as you can with limitations and try to develop relationships with each other on the set. Actors are used to something that is going to be over or cancelled. You work on a play and after a year or less it's over and you move on to something else," he said.

The actor becomes detached and has to start work with another group of actors. "I don't feel terrible that *M*A*S*H* is over. I was prepared for it. It had a successful long run then anyone had anticipated. I can say I was grateful for it. It was a wonderful learning experience. My life can't deny the fact that I became more secure."

The most important thing for the cast was to end *M*A*S*H* on a high and the timing seemed right. "We could have gone a year or a couple of years earlier. I don't think we went too long in the sense that the series was in danger. People liked it and we thought we were doing good work and honest to the whole theme to the end. There wasn't much worry about going into a ninth season or into an eleventh season. It was the temptation of doing a final show that people wanted," Christopher said.

The last show solved problems and they had a need to say goodbye to a very faithful audience and that audience wanted them to say goodbye in a sentimental way. "I think we did that. The *Variety* [Magazine] always reviewed *M*A*S*H* terrible and they reviewed the two and a half hour special the same but I don't really mind if they take us as being too sentimental. We did end on pretty strong ground, I think."

Christopher describes Father Mulcahy as a very caring, devoted Catholic priest and willing to make compromises. "He's been in some crisis situations a few times when he has to solve problems the way

things were conducted in the war," Christopher said. "They couldn't be solved or approached in the same ways a civilian priest was trained for. He was a man who learned how to improvise. He takes his time and he is amusing at times when he gets off the track, but he comes out effectively in the long run. It's fun to show him fumble a bit. He has his strengths. I think he's a very successful priest."

The biggest thing that Christopher learned from his Mulcahy character was to take his time in working in a dramatic way and not get caught up in getting down quickly. "I try to achieve the kind of results that I have learned by seeing myself on the scene. I have become a better actor, and a lot older and tend to look at my life in a different way. I went through a long experience and I reflected on it a lot. My family's gone through a lot also. I will say, I haven't learned the experience to get along with some people I don't like. That is something everyone experiences at times. I had to make certain adjustments."

He sees Mulcahy as a separate person so he hasn't lost his identity. "I see the scene work and the things I did and what worked in the character. When a script is written, the actor must make sure it is done right and the actor makes time to see it all work out. I see the character as a person. I see parts of that character I would like to see more of so I work out more characteristics about him. I think of him as someone a little different. I have learned a few prayers. I am not a Catholic but my wife was raised a Catholic and she was technical advisor to me. I try to make him as human and as complete of a man as possible."

Christopher has control over developing his character. "I had a lot of chances to help with, to try ideas and to work on the dialogue and work with the writers," he said.

In the beginning, Alan Alda had only a minimum control in the series but it became a workshop for him. "If he hadn't developed well, it wouldn't have worked for him. But of course, he did some very good things. He did a lot of shows that were experimental in nature and it was exciting. Alan is a thinking person and I always enjoyed that he could use his humor and not lose it in making a point or talking and exchanging ideas."

His favorite episode was the black and white show, "The Interview". "We improvised and used different techniques. The results were startling and innovative. It was one of my favorites and it was a plotless show. The most fun was the finale because the work went slowly but it was not necessarily the best episode," Christopher said.

The sequel to *M*A*S*H* will be called *After MASH* and will star Harry Morgan, Jamie Farr, and Christopher. "It involves the homecoming and the theme. Harry,

Jamie and I will continue as being the same characters. The material used is returning from the war and has been used in a lot of plays and literature but never, I think as a television series. It will be a comedy show about three guys coming back from the war who find it difficult in adjusting and get together in a VA hospital. I haven't seen the script but we all will start out in separate story lines. Jamie is coming back to Toledo with his wife, Potter will be retired in Hannibal, Mo., and I will come home with my hearing problem and I think I'll get cured through the magic of television writing," said Christopher.

So Christopher is not shedding the image of Mulcahy but continuing in his footsteps. "I'm not aware of shedding the image, because people think of me only in a way of a priest. I did a *Love Boat* episode recently, but they like to use people from series and use them in different ways. It's nice because it's open [to another character] but it's not challenging. I like to do movies of the week and play a totally different character. I have only done one movie of the week in my career."

There are different styles of work in plays, films, and series. "*M*A*S*H* was shot in 35 mm film so it was like shooting a movie. When we did the final episode, we took our time. We only shot a few pages a day. We went a lot faster during normal shooting. The stage had to take things down. When you see things on camera, you're startled and little things you need to do achieve a lot."

"When I first went to California, I found that it was hard to get jobs and when I got one, it was a one-shot thing. I felt that there was a lot of pressure riding on them to do something that might get me noticed so I could get a regular job. That was desirable of me for a few reasons. It is rewarding, the pressures are less, and the security is greater. What you built for yourself will put you in good standing and keep you working. That's important."

Christopher attended the Harvey Lembeck [a comedian] workshop to improve his improvising. "Lembeck is a wonderful person. We did improvising once a week and we would have guests to watch us. It was a learning experience," said he.

There wasn't a big problem in handling a family and career. "I didn't travel much and I was a regular. Sometimes on the set they would only need me for a small part so it didn't take very long to shoot. I had some free time. It's very good work if you can get it."

He hasn't thought about changing anything about himself. "I've always wanted to act. It was thrilling as a young kid to dress up and play make believe. But fantasies are set aside for important things. You cannot concern yourself for tomorrow. Actors have to find a structure and build it for yourself. Looking back the worse thing is not knowing when I would work. It scared me when I didn't know."



Holmes Photo

William Christopher who played the role of Father Mulcahy in the series *M*A*S*H* was on campus last Tuesday. He talked about his life and his acting career. Tuesday night at the lecture session he was presented a certificate and made an honorary captain in Southern's ROTC company. After the lecture he signed autographs and answered questions from the audience. He commented that when he looked back at his life, he was scared because he didn't know where his next acting job would come from and if he could get regular work.

At the Movies:

'High Road' ends too soon

By Jim Van Hooser

"I loved working on this picture. It's an old-fashioned love story: a guy...a girl...and a plane," director Bryan G. Hutton said about *High Road to China*.

"This isn't Dustin Hoffman romancing Barbra Streisand or Elliott Gould kissing Karen Black. I can't help it, but I want to see Clark Gable embracing Lana Turner, and that's the kind of romance there is in *High Road to China*. It's an hour and 50 minutes of pure entertainment. It ends the way I want it to as a movie fan," stated the "High Road to China" Magazine.

The movie, produced by Fred Weintraub, is a romantic adventure, starring Tom Selleck (*Magnum P.I.* and *Where Eagles Dare*), Bess

Armstrong (*The Four Seasons* and *On Our Own*) and Jack Weston (*The Great Dictator* and *South Pacific*).

The film cost \$15 million and was five years in the making. *High Road to China* starts out in post-World War I Istanbul.

Eve Tozer (Bess Armstrong), a spoiled socialite-heiress, discovers that she only has twelve days to find her father (Wilford Brimley), who has been missing for several years. Failure to do so would result in a London judge declaring him legally dead, and sending his estate into the evil hands of his power-hungry partner, Bentik (Robert Morley).

Eve's only hope is in hiring O'Malley (Tom Selleck), the owner of a run down flying school, and his

side-kick, Struts Weyman (Jack Weston), to fly her into war-torn Afghanistan and later to China in search of her missing father.

In the meantime, Bentik has learned of Eve's journey and sent assassins to kill her.

"It's about a love-hate relationship between two people that's just so wonderful to watch," said Armstrong. "It's something which hasn't been seen on film in years. It's romantic, exciting, funny; the reality to all the little games we used to play as children."

I thought that the script and acting was well done. The filming was done in Yugoslavia, resulting in a realistic looking background. The only drawback that I could find in *High Road to China* was that the movie ended too soon.

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Astrologer to be in BSC Wednesday to lecture and give demonstrations

Astrologer and palmist Marcella Ruble Rook will be on the Third Floor of Billingsly Student Center Wednesday from 10 a.m. until 1 p.m., lecturing and giving astrology and palm readings to students. Her appearance is sponsored by the Campus Activities Board.

As a teenager, Rook immersed herself in the library of the Theosophical Society reading classics as *The Secret Teachings of*

All Ages and other similar works. She began the study of astrology at 18. While she was a student of fine arts at the University of Illinois, she took advantage of the university's occult collection.

After graduation, she worked closely with Dr. Francisco Coll, internationally recognized psychic and founder of the Inner Peace Movement and Astro-Soul. Rook has been the featured guest on over

200 radio and television programs and dozens of major newspaper interviews.

"Experience has taught me," she says, "that everyone has an innate sixth sense that can bring entirely new dimensions into a person's life." Her work has helped people expand their awareness of the psychic side of life and apply that knowledge toward more healthy and spiritually abundant daily life.

SPORTS



Mark Hall, Southern outfielder, slides safely into third base in a game at Joe Becker Stadium.

Clear skies help Lady Lions sweep ACCC

Spring weather finally arrived and Southern softballers took advantage of the day by sweeping a pair of games from Allen County Community College. Deb McFarland upped her record to 10-8, getting win number nine in the first game, allowing only six Red Devils to reach base. And win number 10 for McFarland came in the second game, relieving Cathy Howard in the sixth inning as the Red Devils came up with four runs to take a 7-4 lead.

The first game was all Southern as they took advantage of five Allen County errors and added six hits to take the opener 9-1. The Lady Lions never looked back after scoring two in the second on RBI's by Cindy Lauth and McFarland. They added two in the third as Nancy Jordan singled in Donna Loyd and Gerri Grey sacrificed to score Gina Hunter.

The third inning was a warm up to the fourth inning when Southern crossed the plate five times on only one hit. After a lead off single by Lauth, Lisa Cunningham reached by beating out a sacrifice bunt. Loyd followed, reaching on an error. Cunningham was called out for interference while Hunter was at bat, loading the bases with Lauth at third, Loyd at second and Hunter at first. Nancy Jordan then walked, forcing in Lauth. Renee Govreau collected three RBI's by reaching on another error and later scored on an error with Grey getting the RBI.

"Today was a good day for us," stated Lipira. "We won a couple of games and gained a lot of confidence because of our hitting." Southern didn't need to bat in the bottom of the seventh, however, as Allen County salvaged only one run in the seventh on three singles.

The Red Devils slowly began to break out of a team hitting slump and held on to a slim lead until the end of the second game. The Red Devils scored first in the second inning on two walks, two steals and a fielder's choice. In the third, they increased their lead to three, scoring two more runs on two hits and one error.

Southern closed the gap to one in their half of the third. Sheri Dalsos started the inning with a walk, followed by another sacrifice bunt beat out by Cunningham. Hunter then doubled both runners home with a shot up the middle.

The lead changed to the Lady Lions side after they scored two runs on four hits in the fifth. Hunter singled, followed by a Jordan homerun to right field that gave Southern a 4-3 edge.

In the sixth Allen County bats came alive as they collected four hits and four runs. Two singles, a steal, a walk and a single produced an RBI. A passed ball brought in another runner and another single scored the final two RBI's.

Southern rallied to tie the game at seven in the bottom of the sixth. Cunningham reached on a bunt single and stole second. Loyd reached on an error and also advanced on a steal. Hunter then ripped a three run homer to deep right field for the tying runs. The rally continued but Southern was unable to score, stranding three baserunners.

The Red Devils went down without a fight and Southern stole the game in the bottom of the last inning. Jody Maxwell was hit by a pitch, moved to second on a sacrifice by Cunningham, and went to third on a passed ball. Another passed ball allowed Maxwell to score the eighth and winning run.

Tenth inning runs provide edge for win

Three runs in the tenth inning gave Southern the edge it needed to beat School of the Ozarks 11-8 Saturday in the first game of a baseball double-header.

In the second game the Bobcats handed Missouri Southern its first District 16 loss of the season by the score of 6-2.

Larry Schmitt's RBI triple in the first and his single in the fourth helped School of the Ozarks build a 7-3 lead after four innings.

In the fourth inning Joe Gasaway hit a two-run home run for the Lions. Kevin Marsh, designated hitter, had two doubles and a single and Bubba Carlton added two singles for Southern.

The Lions took an 8-7 lead in the sixth on an RBI single by Canan, but the Bobcats tied the score on a single by Eddy Todd in the bottom of the sixth.

In the tenth inning Canan singled and then scored on a double by

Mark Hall. Eddie Phillips walked with two out and Gasaway doubled to score two more Southern runs.

Southern started Mike Herman but went to reliever Curt Kester in the fourth and Marty Nagel picked up the win as he came in in relief in the eighth.

In the nightcap, School of the Ozarks scored four runs in the first. Ozark scored on a single by Mark Kelley, a two-run single by Randy Engman and a single by

Fred Rumberger. Jeff Miller came in to relieve Randall Allen in the final four innings and gave up two runs.

Southern scored in the fourth on an RBI double by Steve Miller and Rick Dzingel connectd on a solo homer in the sixth inning.

Missouri Southern will travel to Evangel on Saturday for a noon game and then on to Missouri Western on Sunday for a 1:30 p.m. meeting.

Fields and Reeves honored as MVPs

Renee Fields and Dee Dee Reeves were honored this past weekend as they were voted the MVP's of running events at the Park Relays in Kansas City. The twosome helped lead the Lady Lions to victory over seven other competing teams as the Lions tallied 93 points, 43 points better than Ottawa University, their closest competitor.

Fields and Reeves each placed in five running events to earn the MVP honors. Both ran legs in the 400 m, 800 m and 1600 m relays, all of which Southern won. In the 400 m and the 800 m Fields and Reeves combined with Cynthia Love and Marilyn Turley for the victories with times of 50.11 and 1:45.9. In the mile it was Fields, Reeves, Love and Missy Evans topping the field with a time of 4:08.45.

The pair took solo victories in the dashes with Fields winning the 100 m at 12.6 and Reeves taking the 400 m at 58.8. In the fifth events, Fields grabbed a second place finish in the 100 m hurdles with a time of 15:13 as Reeves placed third in the 400 m hurdles at 69:7.

Coach Sallie Beard commented, "It was a great meet. First of all, it was the first time that we've been

able to run in good weather. We could really tell the difference in the times. Also everyone was able to place in two events which was really nice."

Southern's Cynthia Jefferson, who was nominated for the MVP of field events, took a first place finish as she passed the 5'2" mark in the high jump. Laura Kingore contributed second place points as she ran the 1600 m race in 5:42.3. Kingore joined Evans, Linda Allmendinger and Karen Stein to a second place in the two mile relay at 10:33.8.

Allmendinger ran an even 20 minute time to take third in the 5000 m run. Other top qualifiers for Southern included Jefferson, Stein and Turley in the javelin. Jefferson took third with a throw of 107'11" followed by Stein at 99' for fifth place and Turley at 90'11 for sixth. Cindy Walker took fifth place spots in the discus and the shot put with throws of 105'10" and 37'1½".

Tomorrow Southern travels to Warrensburg to compete in the mile relays. Tuesday they will compete in a triangular meet at Pittsburg.

Lady Lions fall short in doubleheader

Southern's softball team dropped two games to Northeastern Oklahoma here Tuesday in a doubleheader played at Ewert Field. The Lady Lions came up with two runs in each game but they weren't nearly enough as the Lady Reds scored five in the opener and nine in the second game.

Deb McFarland took the first loss as Southern's record dropped to 8-11. McFarland gave up nine hits to the Lady Reds, who didn't commit an error in the contest. Southern took an early lead collecting only four hits and committing two errors.

The Lady Lions scored both of their runs in the second inning on three hits with Lisa Cunningham and Jody Maxwell picking up the RBIs. NEO teed off in the third and tied the game on four hits. Designated hitter Hyslope started the Norsemen attack with a

homerun down the right field line, followed by a triple and two singles.

In the botton of the third, Southern's Nancy Jordan smacked a single for the Lady Lions which turned out to be the last Southern hit until the third inning of the second game. Southern had one base runner in between, coming on a walk in the seventh.

But the Lady Reds weren't finished hitting. Another homerun in the fifth gave NEO a 3-2 lead. NEO iced the win in the sixth scoring two runs on one hit. With two outs McFarland struck out the third batter but she was able to reach first on a passed ball. Again it was Hyslope haunting the Lady Lions, hammering another homerun down the right field line, giving her her second and third RBI's.

Southern started slow in the

next game, getting their first hit in the third on a single to left by pitcher Cathy Howard. NEO had difficulty in the outset also until getting a double in the second. However, the baserunner was declared out for leaving the bag too soon on a tag attempt as Southern baseman Cunningham caught a pop fly in shallow right field for out number two.

Things picked up for the Reds in the third as they exploded for five runs on four hits. After two base on balls and two singles, the second scored two runs; NEO's Margin slammed another round tripper, collecting two more RBIs.

The fourth inning belonged to Southern. Defensively, right fielder Kin Lamoureux made a run saving catch with a runner on second and offensively they picked up two runs and two hits. Maxwell and Hunter led off with singles

with Hunter's putting Maxwell at third. Clean-up hitter Nancy Jordan flied out to right field and Maxwell scoring on the tag. Renee Govreau knocked in Hunter, making the score 5-2 NEO.

In the fifth the Lady Lions turned in another good defensive play. After a double play ball was bobbled, putting girls at first and second with one out, Govreau picked up a single to left and fired to Hunter at third. Hunter relyed the throw to catcher Cindy Lauth at the play for out number two. The next batter popped out leaving NEO stranded runners on first and second.

Offensively, Southern was finished for the afternoon as they were only able to reach base once on a single in the sixth. NEO belted in four more tallies in the sixth. Three singles and three passes enabled the Lady Reds to bat around and put the score at the final 9-2 mark.

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Welcome To Carthage



An introductory note...

Welcome to the city of Carthage! Welcome to a beautiful city rich in history, architecture, industry, education, commerce, and government.

Located in Southwest Missouri, Carthage is a charming city of 12,000 that serves as the county seat for Jasper County.

Founded in 1842, Carthage is a city with a history dating back to the years before the Civil War. A major Civil War battle was fought there in 1865.

At the turn of the century, Carthage boomed during the climax of the marble and mining industries. As a result, the city has built up an amazingly strong and stable economic and industrial base.

Carthage has a fine public education system. The city has a strong and active government, and an aggressive Chamber of Commerce.

Carthage is the home of the Carthage Press, a daily-except Sunday-newspaper. KDMO-KRGK radio broadcasts from the city.

Carthage boasts many beautifully restored homes of various architecture, some dating back to the 1800's.

The court-house, which dominates the city

square with its gothic towers and arches, was built of Carthage marble in 1894.

Carthage offers over twenty places of worship. The city has several rest-homes, and an 80-bed hospital.

There are several parks and a historic drive in the city.

Carthage is also the home of many famous people, including Marlin Perkins of Mutual of Omaha's Wild Kingdom; the notorious Belle Starr; Annie Baxter, the first woman in the United States to hold an elected public office; and ragtime great James Joplin.

Carthage had as much to do with the founding of nearby Missouri Southern as any other community in the 4-state area. Senator Richard Webster and Representative Robert Ellis Young, both from Carthage, were among the first men to discuss the possibility of a four-year college in Joplin.

In an effort to pay due respect to a community that played a major role in creating Missouri Southern, *The Chart* staff would like to present the city of Carthage, a city with a lot to offer.



HISTORY

Once the 'Queen City', town continues tradition

By Marty Oetting

Carthage, Missouri, which now has a population of over 11,000 and was once known as the "Queen City of the South", had its humble beginnings in the spring of 1842.

The city was chosen to be the county seat for Jasper County, and was originally laid out for that purpose.

Jasper County had been organized the year before.

The site for the township was chosen by two commissioners in the spring of 1842. Another survey of the town, which was conducted by the government two years later, sited the boundaries to be slightly different than the original 1842 survey. It is believed that this difference is what causes the unusual

chose to side with the South.

A major battle was fought in Carthage between a Confederate Army under the command of Governor Claiborne Jackson, and an army of U.S. Volunteers under the command of Col. Franz Sigel.

The battle, which was fought on July 5, 1861, was reported in the July 15 edition of the New York Times as being "the first serious conflict between the United States troops and the rebels."

Most of the battles in Carthage later in the war were between Union troops and Confederate guerilla bands. Carthage was considered to be a theater of war. Civil government ceased in August of 1861.

In September of 1864, the entire city was burned to the ground by

period the city was governed by a board of trustees that was created by an act of the county court. After 1873, Carthage was a chartered city by an act and grant of the Missouri State Legislature.

The first school system on record in Carthage can be traced back to 1868. During the 1870's, many new brick school buildings were built in the city. There were also some private schools in the city during this time.

In 1870, the ladies of Carthage began to organize a public library. Today, the Carthage Public Library and Andrew Carnegie Library, is located on a beautiful site downtown.

The library board is making plans for a new museum addition from money that was willed to the city.

During the 1870's, several new industries came to Carthage and began building up the strong economic backbone that has supported the city so well.

The two most important industries were the Carthage Marble Company and the lead and zinc mining operations in the area.

The marble works industry was started before the Civil War.

The first quarrying machinery was introduced in 1885. The marble works, a very wealthy industry, lured many well-to-do businessmen into the town.

Besides supplying stone for many buildings in the area, the Carthage marble industry stocked and finished the classic marbles of Italy, Belgium, France, Spain, Norway, and Sweden.

Though there was some lead mining in the area prior to 1872, the major period of mining in the Carthage area was from 1872 to 1919. The mining industry came with the discovery of lead in a Joplin creek hollow near Webb City.

After the discovery, opportunists from all over the world came and settled in the area. The mining industry gave the economy a major boost.

The industry brought investors from the eastern and northeastern states. The investors came to live in Carthage and invested in the lead and zinc mining in the area, as well as the marble works.

These investors chose to make Carthage their home because of the city's stable economic base. Aside from Sarcoxie, Carthage is the only town in southwest Missouri that did not originate as a mining camp. Carthage was considered a stable center of civilization in the midst of total disorder.

During the early 1900's the cost of pumping underground water from the mines became more costly than the worth of the ore itself. Also, many miners began to move to the newer mines in Picher, Okla. It was these two factors that

brought about the end of the mining industry.

Other prominent industries and businesses in Carthage during the early years include Morrow Milling Co., 1848; Carthage Creamery, 1915; Independent Gravel Co., 1906; Carthage Ice and Cold Storage, 1890; Hercules Powder Co., 1914; Atlas Chemical Industries, Inc., 1920; and Leggett & Platt, Inc., 1883.

Carthage is also the home of Ott Food Products Co. and Big Smith,

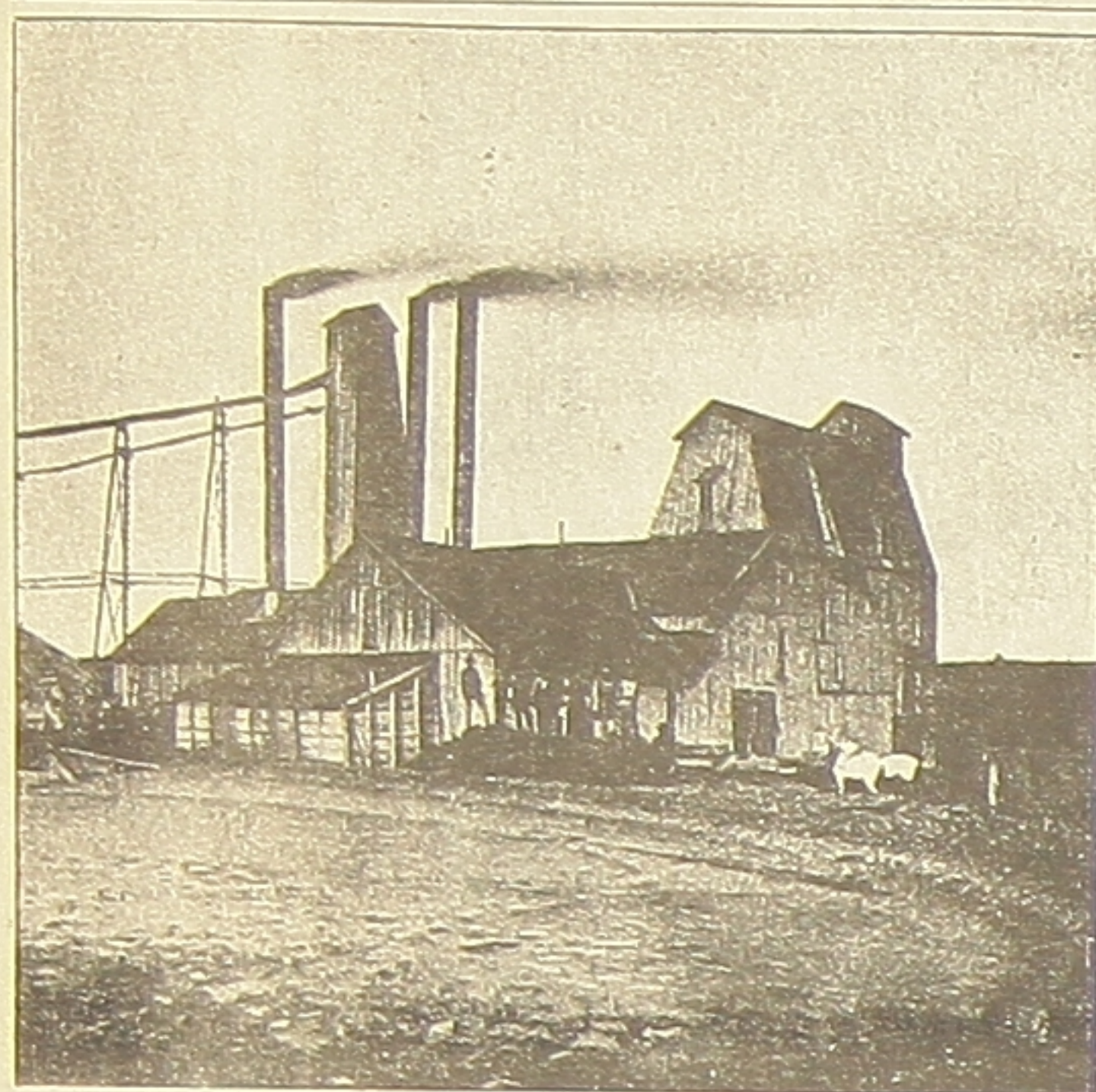
plant's needs. Gas works came to Carthage in 1878, with gas lights lining many of the streets downtown. Later, Carthage was one of the first towns in the area to have electric lights.

Several banks began operation in the Carthage area in the 1870's and 1880's. These included the Farmers and Growers Bank, the Traders Bank, the Bank of Carthage, and the Jasper County Bank.

Several newspapers served the

the midst of the second world war. During World War II, many soldiers from Camp Crowder came into Carthage for entertainment. Like most towns in the U.S., the citizens of Carthage all pitched in for the war effort.

Because of its remarkable stability, Carthage has remained virtually unchanged since the second world war. There have, however, been some typical changes that have been similar



A typical mine as seen in Carthage at the turn of the century. Mining was a major industry in Carthage from 1872-1915.

jogs on many of the streets in the town today.

During this period of time, it was popular to adopt the names of ancient cities. Some historians believe Carthage was named after the ancient city of Carthage in Tunisia, North Africa. At present, Carthage, Tunisia is the sister city of Carthage, Missouri. The word 'Carthage' is said to mean "new city".

On March 28, 1842, the Jasper County Court designated the county seat to be in the proposed city of Carthage. A one-story wood-frame building was soon erected on the center of the north side of the square to serve as the county courthouse.

After being designated as county seat, Carthage grew and became the home of many new businesses. The first schoolhouse was built of logs during this period. It was the only one in Carthage until the Female Academy came in 1855.

In its early years, the city grew steadily in population and commerce. In the early 1850's, the original courthouse was replaced by a brick courthouse on the public square. There were many new businesses and homes, and the people were very social and freehearted.

In 1855, the legislature of Missouri passed an act incorporating the Carthage Female Academy. The brick building erected for the academy, which specialized in the education of women in the area, was later destroyed during the Civil War.

During the decade preceding the Civil War, Carthage continued to grow. The population of the city in 1861 was approximately 450. Merchants were prosperous, and the town was thriving in an era of improvements. Many new buildings sprang up in the town just before the outbreak of the Civil War.

At the time of the outbreak of the war, most residents of Carthage favored the rebel cause.

While slaves were owned in the area and worked on many of the surrounding farms, the area was not deemed suited for the mass utilization of slave labor. The census of 1860 showed only 350 slaves in Jasper County out of a population of 6,883.

Though many people in Carthage hoped Missouri would remain neutral, most of them eventually

Confederate Guerillas. The entire region was virtually depopulated. During the Civil War, Carthage was the scene of some 13 separate engagements.

In 1865 and 1866, some of the former residents and many new residents returned to the ruins of the city and began to rebuild it.

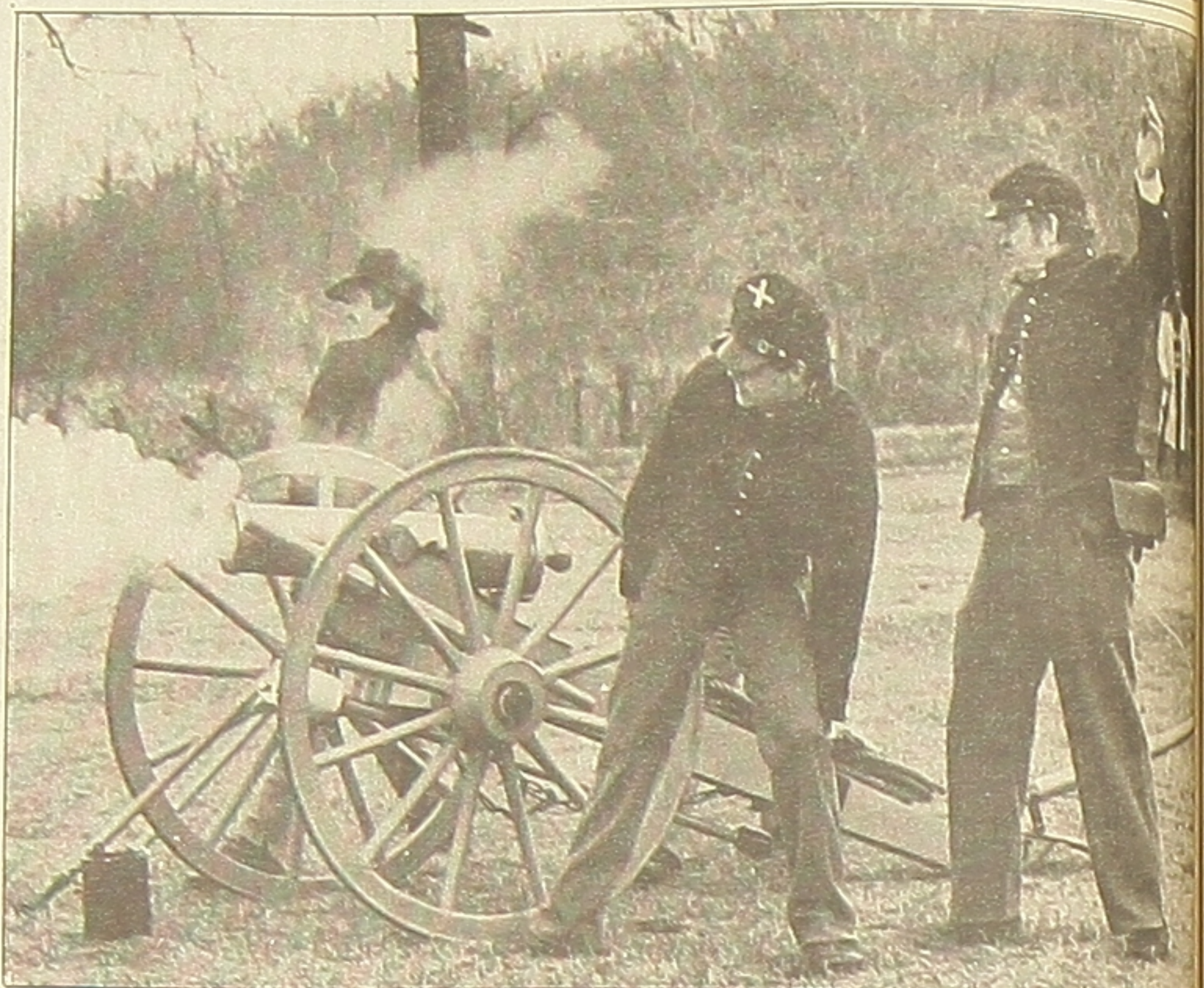
Most of the buildings that were first erected were only temporary. No substantial, permanent building was done until the 1870's.

From its birth in 1842 until the first years preceding the Civil War, Carthage was ruled by a system in which the government was vested in the constable and justice of the peace in civil government matters.

Carthage was incorporated as a town from 1868-1873. During this



A recent view of the Jasper County Courthouse in Carthage. Built in 1894, the Carthage-stone structure remains virtually unchanged today except for extensive interior renovating.



A view similar to what might have been seen in Carthage on July 5, 1861. Here, the Missouri Civil War Re-enactment Association fires a cannon shot into enemy ranks.

Inc., a manufacturer of clothing products.

The decades of the 1870's and 1880's also saw the growth of railroads, utilities, banks, the media, and several famous hotels in the area.

The first railroad, the Memphis, Carthage, and Northwestern, came to Carthage in 1872. Later, in the 1880's, the Frisco and the Missouri Pacific railroads came into the city. Both railroads built depots downtown to serve as freight and passenger centers. These early railroads were important in linking Carthage with other neighboring cities in the four state area.

In its early years, Carthage had some of the most advanced utility facilities in the United States. The Carthage Water Works was established in 1882. The water plant was located on the Spring River, a good source of power for the

Carthage area in the late 1800's. Among the first newspapers were the Patriot, the Banner, and the Press.

The Carthage Press, the city's principal newspaper today, was founded in April of 1872. The Press, which has always remained independent in politics, has continued to advocate the best interests of the community.

Carthage was the favorite spot for overnight stays when guests traveled through the four state area. Several famous hotels have served the Carthage area since the 1850's.

The first of these hotels, the Belle Starr Hotel, was located on the north side of the square even before the Civil War.

Perhaps the most famous of these hotels was the Harrington House. Built on the northeast corner of the square in 1880, the huge structure housed such famous guests as William Jennings Bryan and President Harding. The Harrington House was famous for its metropolitan-style services.

Another hotel, the Jackson Hotel, was located at Main and Central from the early 1900's until the 1960's. The Jackson burned to the ground in the 1960's, claiming several lives in its fiery death.

The Drake Hotel was built in 1920 by a group of business leaders in the area. The Drake, which still stands at the same location today, once served as the town's major meeting place.

After the enormous expansion that took place in the late 1800's, Carthage had built up a stable economic, social, and industrial base. It was because of this strong base that the city fared quite well during the depression years of the 1930's.

Though the situation was similar to other towns in the area, it was not as severe in Carthage. The stable nature of the community served as a protective garment from the worst blows of the depression.

Because of the old money from the mines and quarries, the stable economic base was maintained throughout this trying period. Though some people had trouble finding food, jobs were plentiful. Some industries even expanded.

Though the clutch of the depression was impossible to escape, Carthage was much less frantic than other towns during these years.

The city, and the nation, eventually recovered from the depression, and soon found themselves in

all small towns in the U.S. over the past 30 years.

Many industries have expanded recently, and have brought with this expansion new jobs. The city also opened an airport south of town. Though the rail passenger service is long gone, rail freight services remain strong in Carthage.

Historical expert Marvin Van Gilder, who has been one of the chief contributors of information for this article, does not see any dramatic changes for Carthage in the years to come.

"The community will continue to be stable," he said. "I don't foresee any major dramatic growth in population or economics. I also see no major or dramatic decrease."

According to Van Gilder, there will continue to be a disposal of money acquired at the height of the mining years to continue to strengthen the strong economic base in the years to come.



Harsh reality of Civil War took town by surprise

It was business as usual in Carthage on that wet, cold morning of July 5, 1861. Merchants on the town square were preparing for yet another day of business, though many of them were wondering what would become of the army activities that had taken place on the preceding day.

By mid-morning, residents heard low roars and could faintly see white clouds to the north. Though most of them shunned the thought of yet another thunderstorm, some knew what was erupting in the north was much worse than any thunderstorm. They knew the Civil War had come to Southwest Missouri.

The Battle of Carthage took place between a group of 5,000 Missouri state guardsmen of Confederate sympathy under the command of Governor Claiborne Jackson, and a group of 1,100 Federal volunteers of Union sympathy under the command of Col. Franz Sigel.

The battle story begins on July 4. Sigel's troops, which had been camped in Neosho, marched north to Carthage and camped out at Carter Spring. Sigel was planning to intercept Jackson's troops that were moving south to join Confederate and Arkansas forces.

Jackson and his troops had been camped at Camp Lamar, on the banks of the Muddy Creek. They marched south on the 4th and made camp just north of what now is the Jasper/Barton county line.

Both Jackson and Sigel had sent out scouting parties to attempt to locate the enemy during that day.

Early on the morning of July 5, Jackson's troops formed ranks and began to march south. They had had a rather sleepless night, and many of them ate no breakfast.

Sigel's troops broke camp shortly after Jackson's, but they took time to eat breakfast. They began to march north along what now is the "Lower Bridge Road".

At shortly before 8 a.m., the Union and Confederate scouting parties clashed in a mild skirmish and quickly reported back to Sigel and Jackson. It is estimated that Sigel and Jackson knew of the exact position of the enemy at around 8 a.m.

At approximately 8:30 a.m. Sigel opened fire on Jackson's troops with blazing cannon. The armies were located just north of Dry Fork. At first, both armies seemed to be hesitant, but soon the battle between the troops raged.

9 a.m.—July 5, 1865

At shortly after 9 a.m. Jackson and the Confederate troops began to encircle Sigel's flanks on horseback. Sigel, who had had previous military experience in Europe, was known as a "master of retreats". He ordered his cannon to fire into each end of his flanks where the enemy was attempting to circle. The cannon opened fire, and caused the encircling Confederate troops to become disorganized.

These defensive tactics by Sigel proved successful, and the Confederates ceased the encirclement.

Sigel's troops moved south towards Carthage in retreat. Sigel used a "leap-frog" tactic in which one group of his men formed a line and fired at the oncoming Confederates while the other group of men reloaded and moved farther south to form yet another defensive line.

At one point in the battle, Sigel's troops found themselves surrounded on all four sides at Bucks Branch. Though the stream there was swollen, Sigel's troops charged across it and moved directly into the surprised Confederate army that was waiting on the other side. In the hand-to-hand combat that followed, Sigel's men defeated the Confederates and continued south to the Spring River.

The Confederate garrison under the command of Col. Raines was in hot pursuit of Sigel. Many of the men in Raines' garrison were the ones that had eaten no breakfast earlier that day. The garrison rode through a blackberry field, and many of the men stopped and ate the berries to satisfy their hunger pains.

Meanwhile, as Raines and his men were busy picking blackberries, Sigel's troops reached Spring River, crossed it, and formed a defensive line on the south bank. Col. Raines and his troops soon reached the river, and a fierce battle raged between the troops on either bank.

Noon—July 5, 1865

The Confederates managed to cross Spring River, and Sigel's troops retreated south towards Carthage. The battle soon moved into the Carthage square, and residents began taking cover. Both Confederate and Union wounded were taken to the courthouse and treated by the ladies of Carthage and doctors from as far away as Sarcosie. Cannon and musket fire continued in the downtown area through most of the afternoon.

One of the last skirmishes occurred in the late afternoon, when Union troops stationed on the bluffs southeast of town opened fire on the Confederates.

At dusk, Sigel's troops started southeast on the old stagecoach road to Sarcosie. They eventually met up with Lyon's forces in Springfield, where many of them later saw action in the Battle of Wilson's Creek.

Both sides suffered considerable losses. For the Union army, there were about 13 killed, 27 wounded, and a total of 99 captured in Carthage and Neosho. For the Confederates, there were about 35 killed, 125 wounded, and 45 captured. There are no definite figures as to the exact number of killed or wounded in the battle.

During the remaining years of the war, several small battles occurred in Carthage between Union troops and Confederate guerilla bands. Carthage was considered a theater of war. Armies passed through it from time to time, occupying it temporarily.

After the fighting on July 5, Carthage was left in Southern hands. During the entirety of the War, Carthage was the scene of some 13 separate engagements.

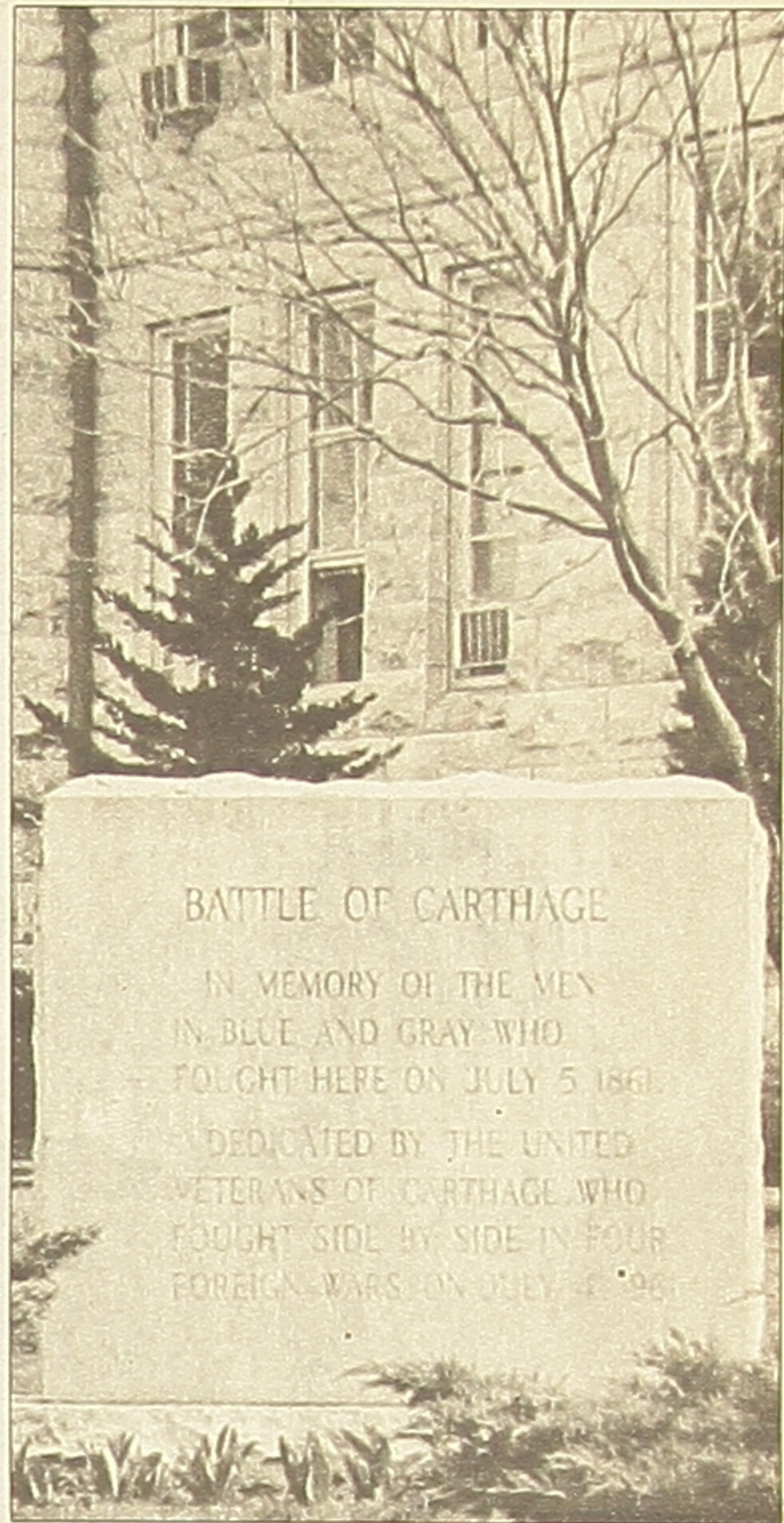
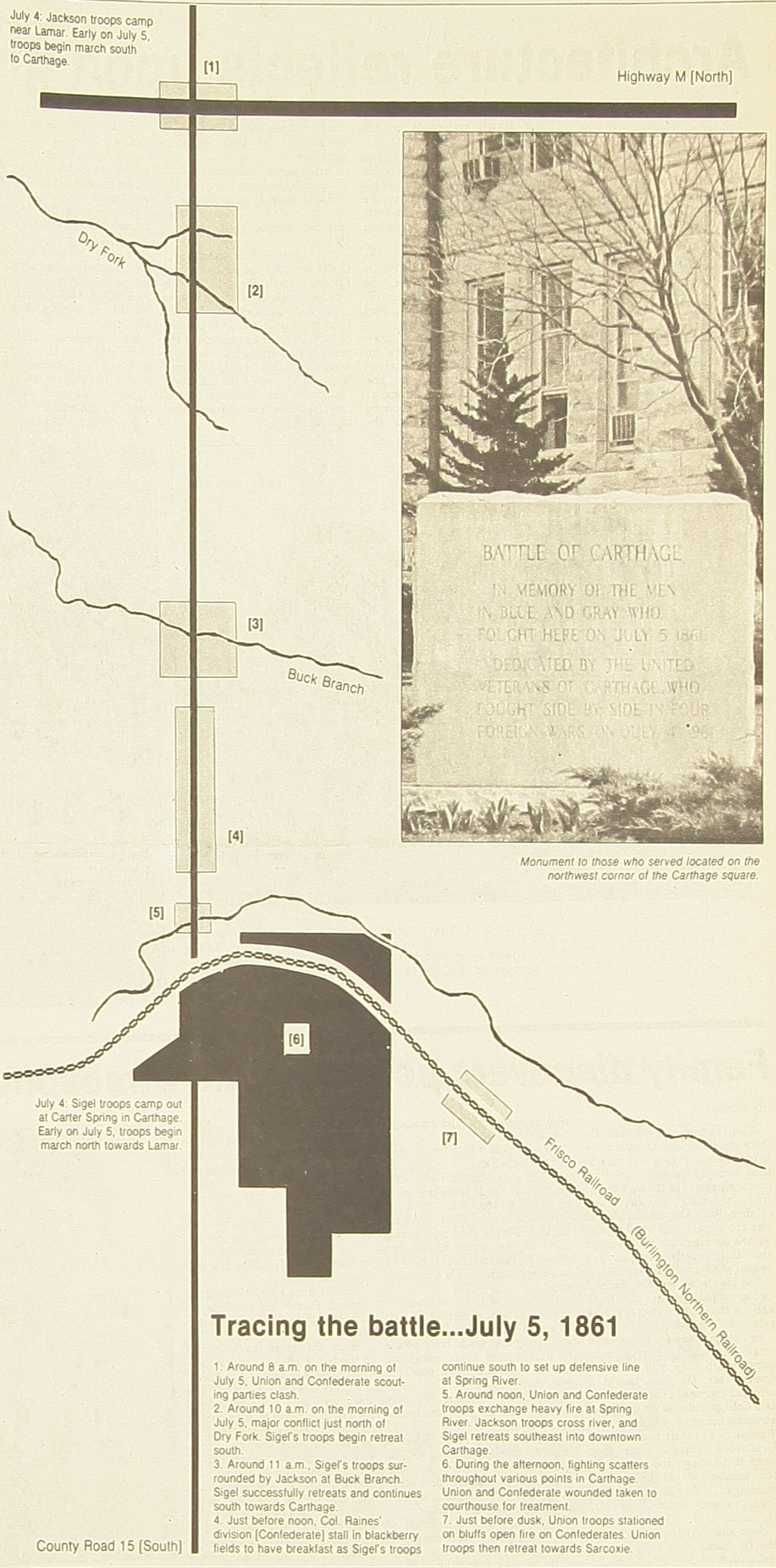
Early in 1862, a federal garrison was placed in Carthage to fight off guerilla bands. During Shelby's cavalry raid on Missouri in 1863, the Union garrison was withdrawn from Carthage, and the courthouse that had served as its headquarters was burned.

In September of 1864, when General Sterling Price entered Missouri and Union forces were concentrated for battle, Carthage was again occupied by a Union garrison, and later was completely destroyed by fire. At this time, nearly all of the area was depopulated. Carthage was virtually deserted until 1865.

The Civil War period was a violent one in Carthage. Many families were split up as a result of the war. In some cases, brothers would fight against one another. Due to its location in a border state, Carthage was torn between both sides in the war.

Though the brave men who fought in the Battle of Carthage have long since gone, the horrors of the Civil War in Jasper County live on in the memories of many families today.

July 4: Jackson troops camp near Lamar. Early on July 5, troops begin march south to Carthage.



Monument to those who served located on the northwest corner of the Carthage square.

Tracing the battle...July 5, 1861

1. Around 8 a.m. on the morning of July 5, Union and Confederate scouting parties clash.
2. Around 10 a.m. on the morning of July 5, major conflict just north of Dry Fork. Sigel's troops begin retreat south.
3. Around 11 a.m., Sigel's troops surrounded by Jackson at Buck Branch. Sigel successfully retreats and continues south towards Carthage.
4. Just before noon, Col. Raines' division [Confederate] stall in blackberry fields to have breakfast as Sigel's troops

continue south to set up defensive line at Spring River.

5. Around noon, Union and Confederate troops exchange heavy fire at Spring River. Jackson troops cross river, and Sigel retreats southeast into downtown Carthage.
6. During the afternoon, fighting scatters throughout various points in Carthage. Union and Confederate wounded taken to courthouse for treatment.
7. Just before dusk, Union troops stationed on bluffs open fire on Confederates. Union troops then retreat towards Sarcosie.

Belle Starr's wayward life style began with death of brother

By Kari Enos

Those who have heard of Belle Starr have probably heard various tales of Starr's gunslinging, law-breaking days. But, according to Marvin Van Gilder, a Carthage historian, there is a tremendous amount of fiction in the stories told about her.

"About 90 per cent of the information is fiction," says Van Gilder. "The problem is sorting out the facts from the fiction."

Sources differ as to exactly when and where Starr was born, but it was somewhere northwest of Carthage in about 1850.

Her family moved to Carthage, where her father owned a large hotel with a saloon and livery stable.

Starr was a normal girl, attending Carthage Academy, studying a classical course of Greek Literature, piano, and other subjects.

Starr actually acquired her reputation as an outlaw when her brother was killed in the Civil War skirmish in Sarcosie. Not surprisingly, she reacted with anger. Belle Starr strapped on a pair of guns and made a public oath to find her brother's murderer.

Some stories say that Starr's involvement in the Civil War did not stop there. She was said to have been a courier for Confederate guerillas and married a confirmed

Confederate guerilla.

Starr was widowed of her first husband, the Confederate guerilla James Reed, when he was killed by a deputy sheriff in August of 1874.

Starr was actually married three times, and had two children.

Starr spent most of her life moving from one place to the next, associating with "questionable characters".

Although Starr lived closely in

touch with some of the villains of her day, she was only convicted of horse thievery. She didn't even serve the full one-year term to which she was sentenced.

Her years as the "bandit queen" ended when a neighbor shot her while she was riding her horse. It is said that shortly before she was murdered, Starr had decided to go straight. Her murderer was probably afraid that she might reveal information to the police.

Belle Starr was 41 when she died.

Though she stole a horse, took a bold stand against her brother's killer, and was frequently in the company of outlaws, she had an outstanding character.

The legend of Belle Starr has been shrouded by mystery.

Even though she did steal a horse and was acquainted with many outlaws of her day, the stories about her have been highly sensationalized.

ARCHITECTURE

Architecture reflects upon glory of the past

By Richard Williams

Architecture in Carthage reflects the history of the city through styles used in a prosperous past.

Fortunes were made during the mining boom era. Wealthy men built their large homes in Carthage, keeping their families away from the mining sites and wild lifestyles of Joplin.

In those days, prosperity was measured by the size and decoration of one's home.

Victorian styles, including the Queen Anne with its tall towers; the porches with carved woodwork of East Lake and the Italianet style's scrolled overhangs became the pride of the wealthy. The more wealth, the more ornate the house. Several of the new rich made

their homes memorials to the sources of their prosperity.

One was Horace Baker—a farmer who discovered lead and zinc on his property. On the east facade of his home, Baker placed a tin frieze of a pick axe, shovel and ore cart—tools used in the mines which made him wealthy.

Another who displayed the means of his success was Curtis Wright. Embedded under the eaves of the Tudor Revival style house he built are ore nuggets from the various mines he owned.

Invention of the power jigsaw and turning lathe made the intricate gingerbread and carved woodwork, so prized by the wealthy, available by the yard at prices affordable to the common working man. Soon, even the

smaller houses were adorned with decorations like their wealthier neighbors.

Carthage marble, quarried north of the city, lent itself well to the building boom. It can be found used in many of the older buildings—homes, businesses and churches in town.

Probably the best example of Carthage stone use is the Jasper County Courthouse with its turrets, battlements and clock tower.

Designed by architect M. A. Orlopp and built in 1894 at the cost of \$100,000, the courthouse is the pride of the city and the heart of what is billed as "the most beautiful square in the country".

Many of the buildings around the square have been there since the late 1800's.

Before 1884, the present Belk-Simpson store location was the Grand Opera House. Mode-O-Day was a candy store in 1888. And Miller's was originally the Farmers and Drivers Bank.

Other sites of historic interest are around the city also.

The Kendrick Home, just north of the city, is the oldest post-civil war residence in the area. It housed troops from both sides during the war, which saved it from being burned like most buildings in the area had.

Built of porcelain glazed bricks made with slave labor, almost all materials for the house were found on site. The house is the oldest continuously occupied single-family residence in southwest Missouri.

Due to the efforts of Carthage

Historic Preservation, Inc.(CHP), the courthouse, square and two blocks surrounding have been placed on the National Register of Historic Places.

Several square blocks of residential area as well as over 40 separate locations have been placed on the register also. These areas can be seen by following the carefully marked historic drive route through the city.

The historic designation is mostly an honorary award. There is no money given. However, according to Mrs. Caryl MacMorran of the CHP, tax credits are available for owners of designated sites which encourages good upkeep if not restoration of the properties.

Most of the modern store fronts seen today have been placed over

the original facades and could easily be removed for future restoration projects.

Recent awareness of historical values of older buildings has prompted the restoration of several homes and businesses in Carthage.

On the square, the Garland Center restoration and the bright Victorian paint job on Belk-Simpson met with opposition.

However, Garland Center's successful transformation brought an open-mindedness about such projects in the area. And an awareness that old structures can be used and appreciated rather than torn down.

This awareness will keep the history in Carthage's architecture alive for future generations.



Built in 1864, the Jasper County Courthouse [above] is a fine example of how Carthage Marble was put to use by builders. Towers are an important feature on Victorian style houses. Take for example, the old Curtis Wright [right] house which was built during the 19th century.



Ornate facades are common on old structures. The restored Garland Center retains its original exterior. The structure was built in 1892. Horace Baker attested to his family's musical abilities by placing a lyre (left) on the house he built in the late 1800s.

Family discovers perfect home atmosphere in Carthage area

By Kari Enos

When Patricia and Robert De Baca stumbled upon the quaint city of Carthage on their way back to their home in Colorado, they immediately saw it as the perfect setting in which to raise their children. What they couldn't foresee was the impact they would make on the architecture of Carthage and their involvement in the revival of the dying square.

The De Bacas own the Garland Center on the square in Carthage, and are the imaginative team that restored the building.

In Colorado, the De Bacas ran a small kiln manufacturing company, which they still own and operate. Mr. De Baca taught a ceramics course at Colorado Mountain College and also owned a construction company, which restored 7 properties in their hometown of Greenwood Springs. When they came to Carthage and discovered the number of old homes and buildings, "It was like a kid moving into a candy factory," says Mr. De Baca.

Soon after arriving in Carthage, the De Bacas were involved the restoration of several homes, in-

cluding their own Victorian style home.

"We fell in love with the square," says Mr. De Baca.

"But, says Mr. De Baca, "The square was dead. There were empty spaces all around it."

Unfortunately, when De Baca began airing his ideas on restoring parts of the square rather than totally reconstructing new buildings, some people were skeptical.

But Mr. De Baca reasoned, "It would cost less to restore this than it would to rebuild. We needed something that would bring people in from out of town, something that served a unique purpose, not just another mall."

Skepticism was not the only obstacle that the De Bacas had to overcome.

"We were right in the middle of one of the worst recessions, so to be speculating on a project, and getting partners to open shops was difficult. But by God's grace, we were able to finance the project."

The total restoration period of the building was about one and a half years.

During the construction, Mr. De

Baca states, "We didn't want to alienate people, we wanted them to be a part of it, to give us their suggestions. Many of those suggestions were used. There were a tremendous amount of people involved."

Mrs. De Baca tells what compelled them to take on the project, "This is the Lord's building. We dedicated it to Him. We are very conscious of that."

Mr. De Baca adds, "We did the Garland Center for our kids, so they and their kids could have a place."

When the center finally opened in the fall of 1981, its success was crucial to the square and its future.

As Mrs. De Baca explains, "The town was dead when we moved here, with a tremendous amount of historical structures. It is very important that the first project be successful for the feasibility of future restoration."

Whatever the success of the Garland Center, the De Bacas show a definite pride in their city when they say, "We love Carthage. This is where we want our kids to grow up. The quality of our town is important."



Robert and Patricia De Baca

Historical Society keeps past alive through restoration work

Carthage Historic Preservation, Inc. had its beginnings in 1977 when, at the request of Rep. Robert Ellis Young, the state office of preservation sent a student, Mary Mathews, to take a partial inventory of sites in Carthage. The intent of this survey was to determine the possibility of instituting a preservation program in the city.

A completed report was presented to then Mayor Carter who appointed a committee to devise and present a viable program proposal to the city council.

Resulting from committee action, a proposal was submitted to the state Office of Preservation. Included was an inventory of Victorian residences and historically significant structures and a nomination of these areas for the National Register of Historic

Places.

Based on this proposal, Carthage was awarded a \$20,800 grant with the stipulation that local funds make up half the amount. Monies were to be used to hire a professional consultant and local coordinator for the project.

In 1978 the city council turned the proposal down because it felt the time was not right.

Further efforts by the preservation committee resulted in a reduction in the amount of city provided funds needed. This was accomplished through "soft grant" donations such as office space, furniture and labor to establish an office of preservation.

Cash requested from the city finally amounted to only \$6,400 of the over \$10,000 needed.

After hiring two professional consultants; Dr. Deborah Ray for three months and Heather Hallenberg—a graduate student for the remaining nine months the proposal was resubmitted and gained city council approval in 1979.

The Carthage Historic Preservation, Inc. office opened for business in June of 1979. Officers were installed and members were recruited.

After discussion, a decision was made to limit the residential historic district to homes 75 years old or more but including other structures which were considered significant to the period.

Public support for the project was heightened through publicity events such as walking tours through the areas in question, parade floats and

media coverage.

Tax incentives for restoration in a historic register area were explained to property owners in the area in question and a survey of structures in the area was completed.

Final surveys were sent to Washington, D.C. and those areas of Carthage were placed on the National Register of Historic Places.

Such designation is mostly honorary, however, some protection from federally funded projects such as highways is guaranteed.

The major accomplishment of CHP to date has been the historic register designation. CHP hopes to encourage further restoration of structures in the city to save the historic value for future generations.

Horace Baker home restored with loving care

By Richard Williams

Restoring old buildings is nothing new to Robert and Patricia De Baca. Their present home, a Queen Anne style Victorian house, is only one of seven structures they have worked on in Carthage.

The house was originally built by Horace Baker in 1893. Baker made a fortune after finding zinc and lead ore on his farm in Oronogo, northwest of Carthage.

On the east facade of the house is a tin frieze of a pick axe, shovel and ore cart, placed there by Baker to represent the mining tools used to make his fortune.

Baker's wife died in the early 1900's. Later he remarried and moved out of the area, leaving the house to his son.

Sometime in the 1920's the son converted the house into apartments, probably for economic reasons, and it remained that way for years.

When the De Bacas purchased the house in 1981, it had been abandoned close to 15 years. Recalling its condition Mrs. De Baca said, "The place was in bad shape. Water pipes had broken on several occasions and some of the plaster ceilings had fallen.

"Everything had been painted brown. All of the woodwork had been painted over. The oak staircase had been painted with porch paint. I stripped the paint off it myself!"

Several discoveries about the house were made as work progressed. One was finding a back staircase which had been closed off and which they reopened.

Two upstairs fireplaces had been completely removed and covered over. "We decided that to restore the house properly the fireplaces needed to be put back in. That took a lot of searching," said Mrs. De Baca.

"First, we had to find a mantle that was the same size as the chimney and was also from the correct time period. Then we had to get someone to rebuild the firebox and put in a hearth with tiles that looked old," she explained.

"We felt that no one would want to carry wood up to the second floor so we decided to put in gas logs. That meant we had to find a gas unit that was correct for the time when the house was built."

All of the doors off the foyer had been walled up and the rooms had been part of the apartments. The De Bacas removed the partitions and installed carved fretwork in the doorways. "We bought raw oak and had specially made woodwork made," said De Baca.

The exterior of the house was painted in shades of yellow to highlight the ornate shingling common to Victorian style houses.

According to Mrs. De Baca the house had been painted nearly the same colors originally. "Our color choice being so close was just an accident," she said.

The restoration process took 9 months to its present point. "We've only started," said Mrs. De Baca. "There are still lots of things to do. Some of the doors still don't have door knobs. All of the faceplates and handles are here just waiting for someone with the patience and loving care to put them back on."

The De Bacas bought the house for restoration and had no plans to make it their home. "We never intended to live in the house. I'm glad for the chance to have lived in so big a house. My children will have fond memories of sliding down the bannisters and waking up with the sun coming in the bay windows," De Baca said.

"I won't feel bad about moving from here. It [the house] isn't mine. It belongs to someone else somewhere. I didn't redo it for me. Because of that, I'm just a tenant here."

Presently the house is for sale. Mrs. De Baca plans to remove it from the real estate listing and show it herself. "The real estate agents had no idea of the special selling points of the house like the silver storage closet or the original Venetian glass chandeliers which are still in place. It's not their fault, though. Many people just aren't aware of the significance," she explained.

The De Bacas have no plans to restore another house. Mrs. De Baca explains, "We've done it all before; the pounding nails and scraping paint. We're getting too old for that. Now we would rather just sit back to consult and advise others and leave the hard work for the younger energetic ones."

Interior restoration included reopening doorways walled-up when the house was made into apartments and putting in custom-carved fretwork. View at left looks into living room from foyer. Venetian glass chandeliers are original to the house.

Couple breathes new life into Carthage square

By Richard Williams

When Robert and Patricia De Baca came to Carthage from Colorado over four years ago, they noticed several vacant businesses on the square. The general feeling in the area was that the square was dying economically and there was talk of a new shopping center on the outskirts of town.

The De Bacas, having come from an area where restoration was a way of life, saw potential in the square. Mr. De Baca became interested in the old Eureka Hotel on the east side of the square.

Two sisters, Annabelle Meyer and Kathryn Garland, had built the structure in 1892 during a period when women generally were not allowed to own property. Obtaining permission from then owner Ernie Williams, De Baca went inside for a look around.

"What I found was a building that, except for pigeons, had been vacant for over 20 years. Sky lights had been left open for rain to come in, plaster had fallen off the walls, bare wires were hanging down and the wooden staircase was pretty decayed," said De Baca.

"Even though the interior was in such bad shape, the building was structurally sound. I began to get ideas of what could be done with the building."

After about a year of planning De Baca made an offer on the building and was able to get favorable terms for its purchase.

Work on what was to be the new Garland Center, to house specialty shops and a restaurant, was soon underway.

A crew of five, who had to wear masks and coveralls that were changed daily, spent one month just cleaning up the interior. "I was a medic in the army and I treated the building like it was going to be a hospital. We even scrubbed the walls down with disinfectant," said De Baca.

The present Garland Center was originally two separate buildings. The only way to get from one side of the building to the other was by going downstairs, across the street and then up. "We had to put in the doorways and brick arches and stairs."

De Baca feels that the hardest part was finding workers who were willing and able to spend the time to do the work as it was done in the 1800's. "It's one thing to put up sheetrock and pounding nails. It's another to do this type of work. I finally put together a crew that was able to do the work the way I saw it. They are real craftsmen."

Research and old photographs provided the information necessary to restore the building to its Victorian elegance.

Items from various sources were brought in to add the finishing touches. For example, the third floor restaurant's bar was originally the front desk in the demolished Connor Hotel of Joplin.

De Baca believes that the project was more than just a remodeling job. "I'm really proud of the work. We did a first class restoration and we did it right. The historic value is still there, but the building has been modernized. What we have here is a new building with an old facade."

Doing the job right required large amounts of money. To raise that money, De Baca formed a limited partner-

"I had a vision of what the square could be and I believe I was right."

ship with several investors who received tax credits for restoration investment under the Tax Act of 1976.

"Since we financed the job entirely with private money there's no mortgage and no debt. The whole project was a team effort," said De Baca.

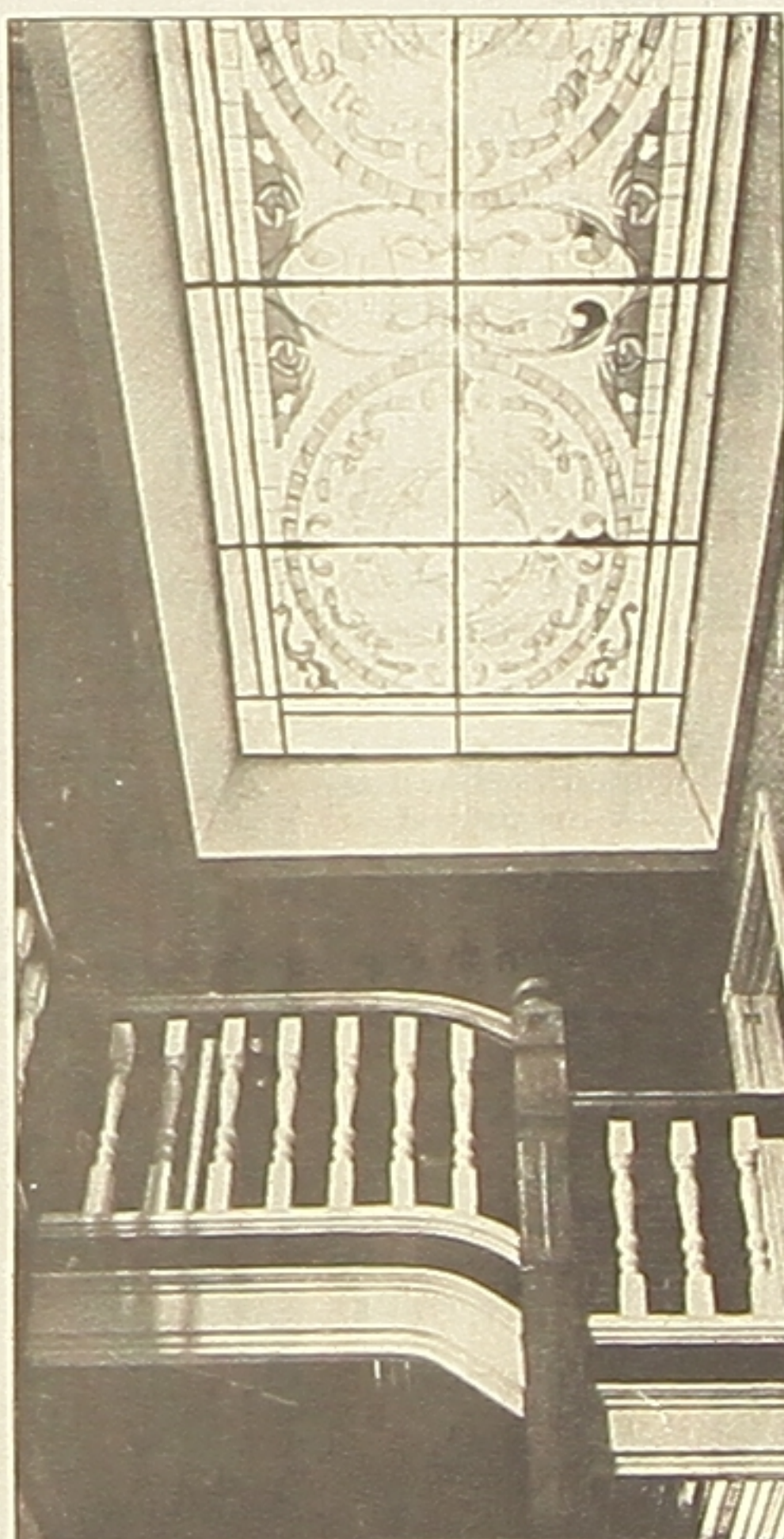
At first the Garland Center concept met with some opposition. De Baca feels, "Like anything worthwhile that's new to a community there's going to be some negative feedback and opposition. Area merchants were worried because business was slow and believed that adding more retail space would only further spread out the limited number of customers."

"I had a vision of what the square could be like and believed I was right. I was putting not only myself, time and money to test, but my partners, too. I have a saying that for a turtle to get ahead it has to stick out its neck. I was willing to do more than just talk," explained De Baca.

As people began to see what was and what could be done, some of the strongest opponents began to support the project. "The town began to feel like it was their own building," added De Baca.

De Baca feels good about the future of the Garland Center, which is 90 percent occupied. He believes that the increased business climate on the square is due at least in part from the success of the center.

Another of Robert De Baca's favorite sayings is that, "An idea too early is as bad as one that is too late." As far as he is concerned, the Garland Center was an idea that was just in time.



Winding stairways and stained glass skylights (above left) are main features in the restored Garland Center. Even though the original exterior (above right) was retained for its historic value and beauty the building's use has been altered from a hotel to retail space. One of the shop signs (bottom right) incorporates a recurring theme in the building—the wooden horse.



The Horace Baker house [top] features a tower, wrap-around porches and decorative siding common to Queen Ann style houses. Exterior restoration included a bright-colored Victorian paint job.

Baker, who was from Pennsylvania, may have adapted the Pennsylvania Dutch style for the above tin frieze that depicts mining tools used in gaining his fortune.

GOVERNMENT

Mayor-council system utilized by Carthage

By Marty Oetting

As in most towns of its size, Carthage operates under a mayor-council form of government. One unique addition to the mayor-council form in Carthage, however, is the office of city administrator.

The office of city administrator is a full-time occupation. The city administrator serves at the pleasure of the mayor, and has his foot in the door of every city committee or group.

The city administrator is in a sense the chief pulse of the city, with a major responsibility of satisfying the city's constituents.

In Missouri, each town is ranked under a certain class with each class adhering to a different set of laws.

The city of Carthage operates under the laws of a third class city. City administrator Dennis Kissinger explains how the class of a city is chosen.

"Basically, it is population.

However, many fourth class cities have a higher population than Carthage," Kissinger said. "Each class functions under a different set of laws. Primarily, most towns the size of Carthage are either third class or home rule charter."

The city council of Carthage is the governing body of the city. The city council consists of a mayor and 10 council members.

The mayor is elected every four years, and presides over the council meetings. The mayor also has the power to make appointments for various committees. He does not vote on any matters before the council unless there is a tie. In the case of a tie, the mayor casts the deciding vote.

The city is divided up into five wards. Each ward has two representatives on the city council. Five council members are elected each year, one from each ward. Only voters that are registered in any given ward can vote for the representative from that ward.

Candidates with the majority vote in each ward win.

Council members attend the council meetings and contribute input into discussions before the council. Council members also serve as members of committees that hold special responsibilities in specific areas throughout the city. Members of these committees are appointed on a yearly basis by the mayor.

There are three different types of committees that serve in conjunction with the council. They include: standing committees, special committees, and liaison appointments.

The first type to be described are the standing committees. One of these, the ways and means committee, is appointed to investigate and consider any matters before the council that include the appropriation of funds or public moneys. The ways and means committee also recommends to the council ways and means of raising and conserving funds.

The police committee advises and cooperates with the Police Department. Funding for the police department is included in the city budget.

The budget committee works in cooperation with the city budget director and city administrator in preparing the city budget. This committee meets with different departments to decide how much each said department should receive of municipal moneys.

The committee on public relations is the council's contact with the public of Carthage. This committee investigates and prepares reports in relation to reactions between city government and the general public.

Other standing committees include the special services committee, the audit and claims committee, the streets and alleys committee, and the insurance committee.

The second type is the special committees. These types of committees may be appointed by the

mayor to look into an area that cannot be thoroughly investigated by the council. One example of a special committee is the special utility study commission. This committee was appointed by Mayor Kent Neil to look into the issue of the city's possible electrical production plant sale.

In the third type of committee, the mayor appoints a liaison to sit in on board meetings in the community that are not affiliated with the council. The liaison makes sure that all city and state laws are being complied with.

The liaison also serves as a communicator between these board meetings and the city council.

There are several other employees of the city which have specific duties in city government. These include the city collector-in-charge of collecting public taxes, the city attorney—who represents the city in court, the city treasurer—who takes care of the financial bookwork, the city

assessor—who deals with property assessments, the city clerk—who is responsible for correspondence, records, and accounts, the city engineer, and the street commissioner.

With all of the public employees and committees in full operation and cooperation, the city government operates very efficiently. But without public input, the council does not know exactly how the people of Carthage feel about any proposal.

It is important that the council hear arguments from citizens on issues that will be effecting the citizens of Carthage.

In order for the council to please the citizens of Carthage, the council must understand the public's reaction to issues and proposals. All citizens of Carthage are urged to attend the council meetings to voice their support or disapproval concerning issues and proposals that will affect all citizens of the city in the years to come.

High fuel bills prompt petition to sell city-owned power plant

After receiving a petition asking for the investigation of possibly selling the city-owned power production plant, the Carthage city council has been weighing both sides of this major issue in an effort to decide which choice would be in the best interests of the city.

Utilities and city improvements are among the major issues that face the city council today. The council is also dealing with other issues, including the new proposed sewage treatment plant, industrial park improvements, and improvements at Myers Municipal Airport.

During 1982, several residents of Carthage who were angry with high utility bills circulated a petition stating that the council should look into the issue of possibly selling the city-owned electrical power plant facilities. The over 1,000 signers of the petition hoped that, by selling the facilities, it would in turn put a lid on rising utility rates.

The city could simply sell the plant, but as Carthage mayor Kent Neil explains, the solution is not that simple.

"We are limited to many things in this issue. We have contractual agreements that cannot be broken," he said. "Last year we froze all salaries of the plant employees and cut the plant budget in half in an effort to control expenses.

"I have taken the initiative and appointed two board members to look into the question," Neil explained. "It was decided that a team of experts should be consulted on the matter of deciding which alternative would be the most efficient.

"If the plant is to be sold, there will be a buyer's market," Neil said. "I recommended to the council that we get a blue-ribbon team to look into the sell-or-maintain question."

Neil went on to explain that while utilities in Carthage are at a higher rate than in surrounding towns today, the future utility rates in the city will level out in comparison to other towns further down the road, or perhaps be even lower.

Council member John Joines agrees that there are too many unanswered questions in the power plant issue.

"I have mixed feelings," said Joines. "I think if we can establish a firm power contract, it would be best to keep the plant. If we can't get that type of firm power contract, we may be at an advantage to sell. There are so many questions that haven't been answered. If the vote came before the council now, I would have to abstain."

Marguerite Scroggs, former council member and chairman of the ways and means committee, who ended her term April 12th, feels that the city should retain the power plant.

"Personally at this point I feel it would be a mistake to sell," said Scroggs. "What would happen to all of the employees there? We still would have to maintain the sewage and water plants. I feel that unless someone can prove to me that money can be made by selling, the city should keep the facilities."

Scroggs does feel that something should be done about costs at the current plant. "I do, however, feel that they should go ahead with a study to come up with a cheaper form of operation at the plant," she said.

Another utility matter facing the city is that of a new proposed sewage treatment plant. The new plant would be a \$500,000 edition to the one currently in operation.

"It is going to cost a lot a first to get the new plant started," said Scroggs. "But it will be worth it in the long run."

Plans for the sewage treatment plant have been drawn up and revised over the past ten years. The reason for the addition is simply one of need.

"The plant in operation now is at capacity," said Neil. "It needs to be replaced by a bigger system."

The acquisition of land is the current step being dealt with for the new plant.

The council is also dealing with the proposed improvements for Myers Municipal Airport. Up until last year, the airport functioned based on income as a self-supporting unit. The income came from crops which are grown on the airport property, gasoline sales at the airport, and rental charges for hangars.

Last year, because of higher gasoline prices and declining use, the consumption of fuel and thus the income for the airport was lowered. Mayor Neil says that a future government grant could possibly help the airport within the next few months.

"The objective is to make the airport self-supportive," Neil said. "Currently, the council is subsidizing the airport. We have applied for a \$40,000 grant from the state of Missouri that would go towards improvements at the airport."

Many of the airport users do not want to wait for the grant to come through. A group of airplane owners came before the council in hopes to allocate funds for building new hangars. The plane owners made a proposal to the council in which they would go ahead and build on the airport property, and in return have rent-free hangar usage while the city pays off.

The problem with this proposal was that the owners might possibly overbuild. The council would rather wait for the grant money to come through, but they decided to go ahead and build the hangars.

"We decided to go ahead and build the seven hangars ourselves," said Scroggs. "We are in the process of constructing seven new hangars at a cost of \$32,000 that will come out of general revenue funds. The project should be in effect soon."

According to Scroggs, the hangars are needed, and would eventually generate income for the airport.

"There is a need for the hangars," she said. "The city realized that they should generate some funds for the building. If we build, we can go ahead and begin charging rental fees as soon as the hangars are up, and in turn come closer to making the airport self-supportive."

According to Mayor Neil, the airport is not the only area in the city that wants funding now.

"Everyone wants their part of the budget now," he said. "We have to allocate money to be used where it is needed the most."

The council is also passing ordinances to improve the city's zoned industrial park areas. "We [the city] are clearing out fence rows and trees, doing lots of mowing, and planting shrubs," said Neil. "We are also sending out mailouts promoting our industrial park. The ultimate goal is to bring in some new industries."

According to Neil, the city should be attractive to new industries.

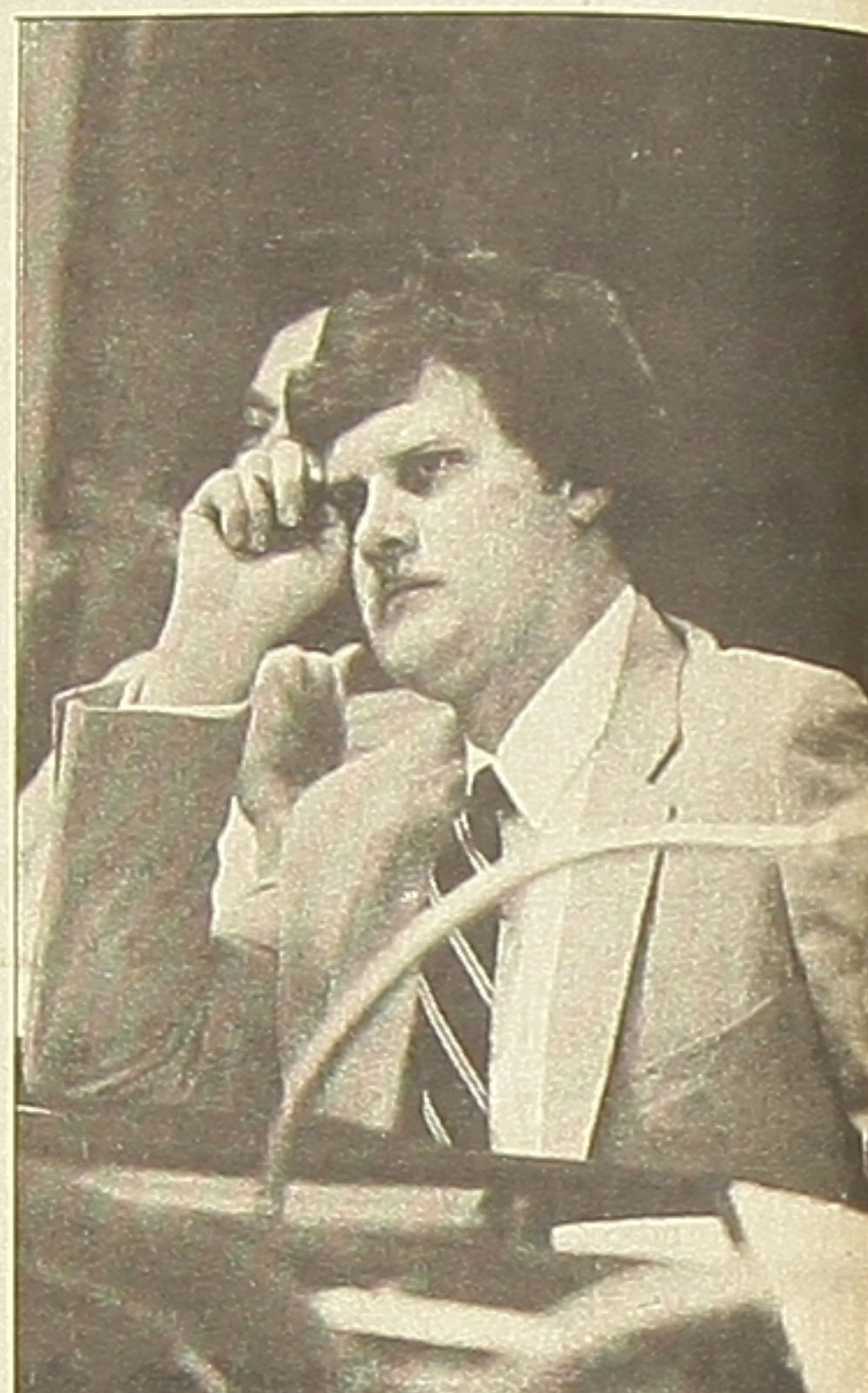
"With unemployment, etc., the community should be a good spot for new industries," he said.

The city's unemployment rate is about the same as in all other cities in this area. There have been no plant shut-downs.

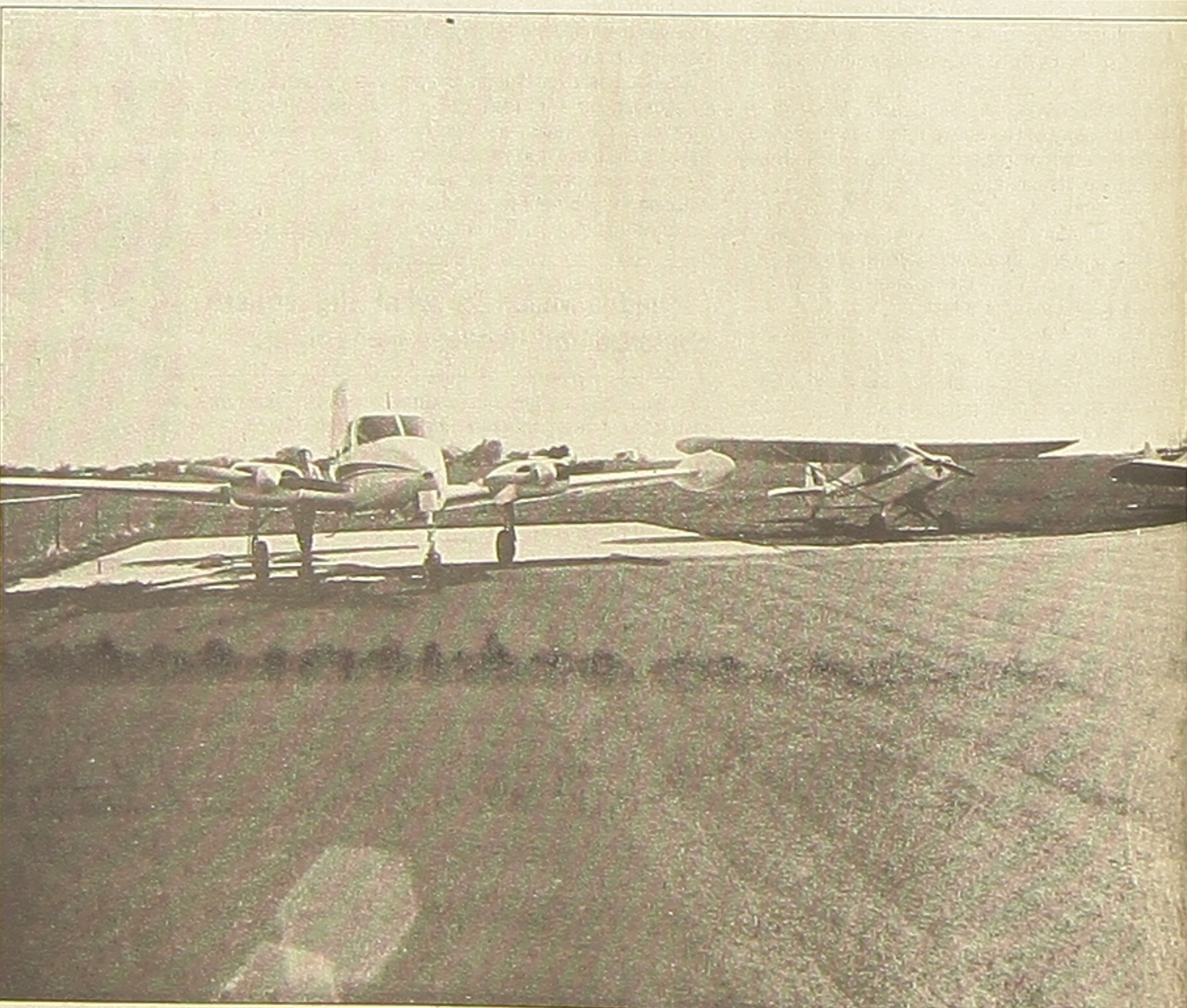
"All of our plants are still open, and we are having no major economic difficulties," Neil said. "We are well diversified. The city is being hurt by the [national] economy more than anything."



"We are limited to many things in this issue. We have contractual agreements that cannot be broken. Last year we froze all salaries of the plant employees and cut the plant budget in half in an effort to control expenses."
Kent Neil—Mayor



"We have made it through the tough times... We have a higher level of services than other cities around, and with few public complaints"
Dennis Kissinger—City Administrator



Planes at Myers Municipal Airport, in Carthage, Mo., sit unprotected from the elements. A recent council ordinance was passed which will provide general revenue funds for seven new hangars at a cost of \$32,000.

Carthage budgetary process slow, but exact

By Marty Oetting

During times when budgeting problems are often heard on the national, state, and local levels, the budget plan for the city of Carthage sheds light on the often otherwise dim picture of budgeting in the eighties.

The city budget is carefully planned out and studied in detail, with careful thought going into each step of the planning.

The city of Carthage is currently operating on a total budget of \$14 million. This figure includes the city budget, the water and electric budget, and the revenue sharing budget. The city budget is currently operating on \$1.8 million.

By state law, Carthage must operate on a balanced budget. If emergency money is needed, each city department has a contingency fund that may be used to pay expenses that were not anticipated.

In budget preparation, the public, budget committee, and the city council discuss every detail of the proposed budget. In this way, everyone's voice is heard. According to the 1982 budget committee chairman John Joines, the process of preparing the budget is long and detailed.

The very first thing we do is hold a budget committee meeting to decide on the committee's philosophy. In this first meeting, we decide what cuts are necessary, and what areas we need to concentrate on.

"We then have the city administrator meet with the various departments to prepare the approximate financial needs of the ci-

ty. We set up a calendar of events which tells the public when and where all preliminary budget meetings are to be held.

"We then hold meetings with every department. The departments present to us a budget if they are in need of operating money. This is the initial evaluation. Here we look for any extraordinary items on the budgets and ask for explanations.

"Next, we hold budget hearings in which we invite the boards and the public to Memorial Hall. We do a step-by-step preparation of the budget before the general public. If the department budgets fall within our guidelines, we go ahead and approve them with each department.

"The last step in preparation is deciding where the revenue sharing moneys will go. The decision is made on a priority basis. Those [who wish to receive revenue sharing money] that have the highest priorities get the maximum amounts of revenue sharing money."

Through revenue sharing, Carthage is receiving \$220,000 from the federal government. This money, which is primarily used for equipment purchases, capital improvements, and operating expenses and activities is distributed according to needs based on public hearings in which proposals for uses of the money are heard.

According to city administrator Dennis Kissinger, the revenue sharing that each city receives is figured on per-capita income.

"In 1971, a law was passed which provided a formula for each city that is based on per-capita in-

come," said Kissinger. "There are few strings attached, and there are broad guidelines as to how the money is used."

The chief source of income for the city comes from the general revenue fund. This fund, which is currently supplying \$1.3 million to the city budget, includes income from property taxes, occupational licenses, interest income, sales taxes, and other general taxes and permit fees.

Other income for the city budget comes from the public health fund, and revenue sharing fund, and the hospital bond fund. Gasoline taxes and the Memorial Hall debt retirement fund also produce income for the city.

Another primary source of income for the budget comes from sales taxes. The taxes, which come from the city's 1-cent sales tax that was passed in 1974 are currently producing an annual income of \$57,000. According to Kissinger, much of the sales tax money goes to the hospital.

"The sales tax provides a major source of income for the city," said Kissinger. "It is used to pay the debt on the hospital bonds from expansion they did in 1974."

The city also operates under a tax levy of \$1.50 per \$100 assessed evaluation. Income from these taxes goes to general revenue, public health, parks & recreation, and the public library.

The main expenditures under the city budget for 1982-83 include the Police Department, \$347,613; the Revenue sharing fund, \$220,000; the Street Department, \$347,613; and the general administration

fund, \$159,587.

Other items included in this year's budget are a 5 percent salary increase for city employees; and \$3,965 incorporated into the budget to establish a pension plan for general employees of the city through the Missouri Local Government Employees Retirement System, (LAGERS).

According to Carthage mayor Kent Neil, the city is run well on the current budget.

"If the federal and state governments operated like the Carthage city government operates, they would have no problems," Neil said. "We operate on a balanced budget, and we operate very efficiently. We review each department and itemize exactly where all of the money is going."

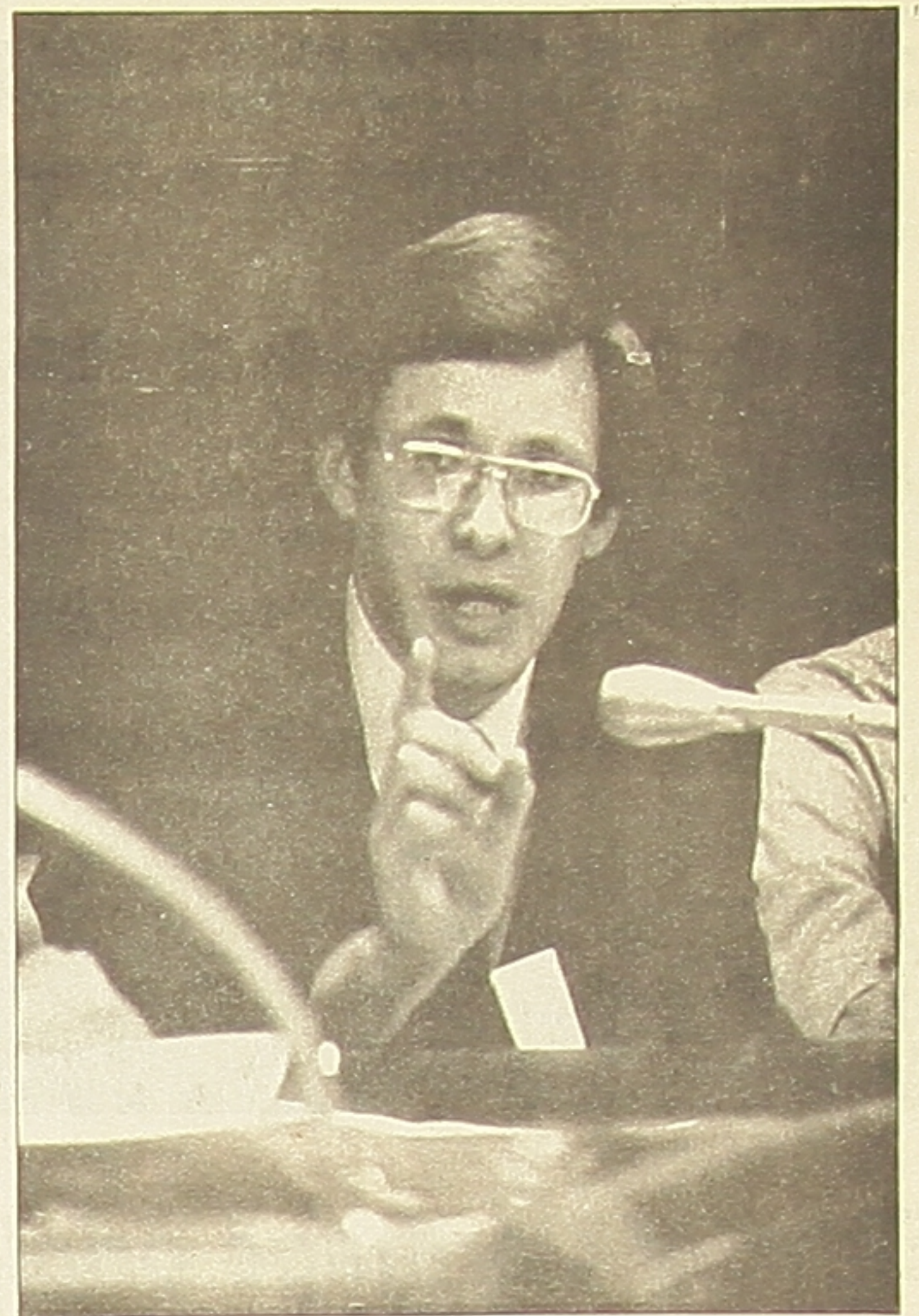
Joines feels that Carthage is fortunate to be in the type of economic situation it is in.

"The city operates absolutely perfectly," Joines said. "We are one of the most fortunate cities in the state, or possibly even the nation. Our system works because the people, the budget committee, and the city council sit down and discuss every single detail."

Kissinger believes that the city has made it through the tough times, and has provided the public with above normal services.

"We have made it through the tough times," he said. "We have a higher level of services than other cities around, with few public complaints."

According to Joines, the city will come out "about \$140,000 ahead on this year's budget from income we did not anticipate."



Councilman John Joines, budget committee chairman, speaks during the council's April 12 meeting. The city will end this fiscal year with a \$140,000 surplus according to Joines.

Industrial development, utilities of major concern to council

By Marty Oetting

Though Carthage already has a viable economic and industrial base, many of the councilmembers consider further industrial development to be a major issue for the future of Carthage.

The council is also emphasizing the outcome of the sell/maintain question for the city-owned power production plant, and improvements at the airport as important issues for the future.

Other issues include the upgrading of the parks system, continuing to operate on a balanced budget, and attracting more shoppers to the merchants in Carthage instead of merchants out of town.

In general, the council feels that industrial development in the city is the most important issue in the future.

"One of the high priorities [for the future] is the development of our industrial sites," said councilman John Joines. "We are looking forward to having people come in and set up new industry."

Councilman Brian Gilbreath agrees, and feels that the city should be ready to accept new industry.

"If new industries are looking for plant locations, we should have the space available for them," said Gilbreath.

The city council is pondering the question of whether or not sell the city-owned power production facilities.

"Many people are griping about high utility rates, and a lot of responsibility has been placed on the officials at the plants," said councilman Clarence Kester. "It is advantageous for the city to keep the plant."

The council members feel that the outcome of this issue will have a direct effect on the community for many years to come.

"The outcome of this issue will have a tremendous impact on the community from now on," said councilman Joines.

The council also feels that the

airport should be improved. The council is currently subsidizing the airport, but would like to make it self-supporting in the near future.

According to councilman Kester, the airport has importance in the future of industrial development in Carthage.

"I think it [the future of industrial Carthage] has a lot to do with the administration of the airport," said Kester. "We have to determine how to support the airport, which is very good for industry. It is advantageous for the city of Carthage to support it."

Former Councilwoman Marguerite Scroggs, who ended her council term April 12, is concerned with the future of the merchants in Carthage.

"We need to get behind our merchants. We need to try to get more purchases in Carthage and not out-of-town," she said. "We need to trade at home. If we don't, the merchants will be in trouble."

Carthage parks are also among the future concerns of the council members. According to councilman Gilbreath, "We must continue to update our present parks system."

A new golf course is one item on the agenda for the near future.

Councilman Joines feels that the city council terms in office should be extended because they do not allow enough time to get things oriented.

"I would like to see a four-year term for the council people instead of the two-year term," said Joines. "It takes nearly six months just to learn the procedure alone."

Carthage mayor Kent Neil feels that the city must operate on a balanced budget in the years to come.

"We need to continue to operate as in the past on a balanced budget," Neil said. "We must maintain as many services as possible, and we must try to attract new industry."

The mayor also expressed that he would like to see more local people interested in city government in the near future.



Above, the Carthage City Council hears reports from six standing committees. Industrial development and the sell-maintain question of the city-owned power plant are among the major issues the council is dealing with this year. The council would also like to see the airport become self-supporting.

Carthage first city to elect woman to office, and a democrat to boot

By Kari Enos

Annie Baxter was a pioneer of women's liberation. She lived in a time when most women were very unliberated, and only dreamed of being anything but housewives.

Born Anna White in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, in 1864, Baxter moved to Carthage when she was 12. Her father was a furniture maker.

She graduated from high school in 1882, then at the age of 24 married Charles Baxter, a clerk in a dry goods store on the square.

Baxter, who was a long time resi-

dent of Carthage, was the first woman in history to be elected to a public office. More amazingly, she was put into that office by men, because at that time, women weren't allowed to vote.

She was first appointed to the position of Deputy Clerk of Jasper County, and was later elected to the position of Jasper County Clerk.

The clerk of Jasper county is a part of the executive branch of county government. Baxter had control and responsibility for most of the county records.

According to Marvin Van Gilder, a Carthage historian, Annie Baxter was a "...staunch democrat, an energetic campaigner, making speeches on streetcars and making headlines all over the country."

Baxter was named to the governor's staff as an honorary colonel. Van Gilder explains, "This is a political maneuver that political leaders use to call attention to their most ardent supporters."

After she was defeated in her second run for office, Baxter was appointed to the post of Registrar of Land on the staff of Missouri

Secretary of State.

Baxter also helped plan and promote the Jasper County Courthouse.

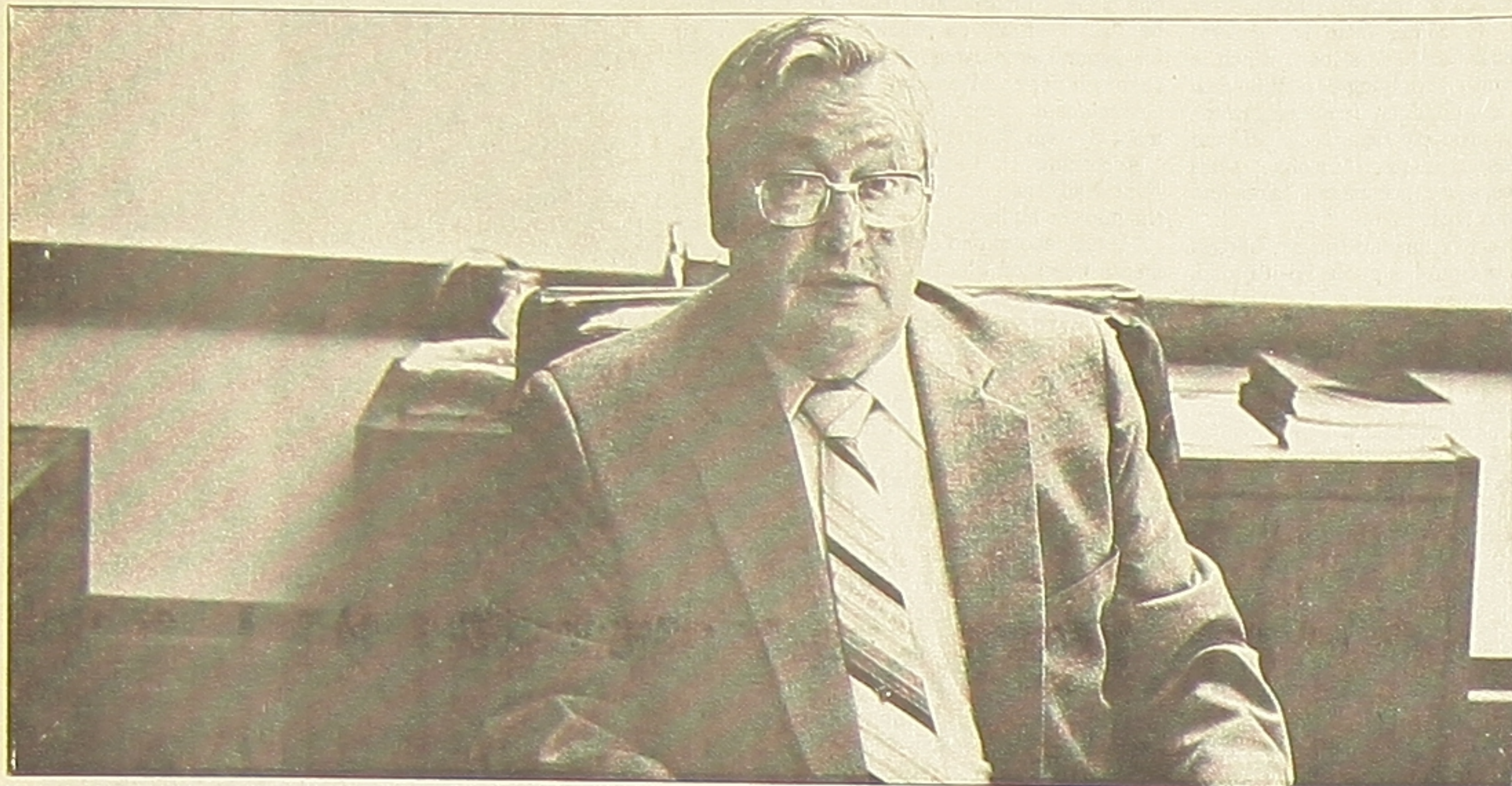
Later in her life, Baxter joined the staff of the School of Fine Arts at the University of Missouri.

Annie Baxter won a deep admiration from men and women alike. Although Van Gilder never met Baxter, he remembers the opinions of those who did know her. "She was a prim and proper woman who dressed meticulously. She had an extremely energetic and forceful personality."

ANNIE W. BAXTER
COUNTY CLERK 1891 - 1894
FIRST WOMAN IN U.S.A.
TO HOLD ELECTIVE OFFICE

BANKING

Bankers see general up-turn in city's economy



Walter Gonce

Bank of Carthage originated in variety store

By Marty Oetting

In the first years following the Civil War, in the midst of the tremendous growth and rebuilding of Carthage, it was decided that the town must have a bank. The Bank of Carthage was established in 1868, and continues to operate under the same name today.

The Bank of Carthage is the oldest bank in southwest Missouri.

The bank opened on May 4, 1868, in a variety store on the east side of the square. Later that month, a building was erected for the bank on the northwest corner of the square.

Since 1868, the Bank of Carthage has done business on the same corner of the square, in nearly the exact location. In 1960, the present banking building was opened.

The president of the bank, Walter Gonce, believes that Carthage is very economically stable.

"Carthage is a very economically stable community," Gonce said. "Carthage is as stable an area as we have in southwest Missouri because of its industrial base."

"Our unemployment rate is less than other nearby areas. Carthage is blessed by a nice industrial base. Most of the people that live in Carthage also work in Carthage. I think Carthage has a very strong economic base," he said.

Gonce feels that Carthage has survived the recent recession better than other towns, and believes that the recession is indeed over.

"I think we have fared better in Carthage than in other areas," said Gonce. "I think things are looking

up."

Gonce believes that, though interest rates are down now, they will go up in the future.

"They [interest rates] will go down from where they are now, and then they will go up," he said. "They will increase because of the governmental need for more money."

As with most banks in the country, customers at the Bank of Carthage are not happy with the 10-percent tax on interest law that will be put into effect this year.

"The people are very much against it," said Gonce. "It is going to be very expensive for the banks to collect the money, and eventually that cost will be passed on to the people."

According to Gonce, securing a loan should be no problem in the

future with customers that have a good credit rating.

"In the past, the loan privilege has been abused," Gonce said. "Now that interest rates are down, the loan demand will increase. Those people with good credit ratings will have no problems securing loans."

With such a long history, it is interesting to see what the future holds for the Bank of Carthage. Gonce says that the bank will grow, but not in such a way as to lessen the quality of the services the bank provides.

"We need to be in the building program," Gonce said, "but it will be awhile before we do that. We hope to grow, but in such a way that we continue to provide the services that the people in Carthage need."



Southwest Missouri Bank is one of the few totally independent banks in the area.

Southwest Missouri Bank newest in area

By Marty Oetting

The newest bank in Carthage, which opened for business in 1979, is the Southwest Missouri Bank.

Southwest Missouri was organized by a group of local people, and is still locally owned and controlled today. Southwest Missouri is one of the few totally independent banks in the area.

According to current bank president Garry D. Denney, the economic situation of the country has affected the local economy somewhat, but not drastically.

"Yes, it [the economic situation] has affected the local economy quite a lot," Denney said. "Probably not as much on average as it has nationwide. We are fortunate to have a lot of diversification. We have many small industries that are each doing a different thing."

Denney said that he feels one area that has been hurt the most by the economy is in agriculture.

It is often heard that the economy in this country is on the upswing. Denney feels that activities recently at Southwest

Missouri indicate that the economy is indeed on the upswing.

"We are seeing more activity from our customers who are involved in retail sales—particularly in big ticket items such as cars," he said. "We have had more activity of this type in the last few weeks. That is a positive sign."

Another positive sign comes with interest rates. During the past year, interest rates have dropped substantially. Denney feels that the rates will stay down where they are now in the near future.

"I think interest rates will stay at the level they are at," said Denney. "They may possibly even decline further. There might be some increase in the rates, but no return to the high rates we had last year."

Though residents in Carthage can be happy about the low interest rates, one thing that angers many of them is the recent 10 percent tax on interest that has been approved by the federal government. At Southwest Missouri, response to the administration's 10 percent tax on interest has not

been good.

"The feedback we get from our customers is simple. They very strongly oppose it," Denney said. "The administration who are pushing it say that the people don't understand the tax, but they really understand it quite well. I haven't talked to anyone who is in favor of it."

It is often said that Carthage is a rich community. In Denney's opinion, the reputation is not as true as many people think it is.

"Carthage probably has a number of wealthy families," Denney said, "but Carthage for the most part is just like any other town in the area. People go to work all day and raise the family, just like in any other ordinary town."

To some people, securing a loan recently has been difficult. Denney discusses why Southwest Missouri checks into loan questions in full before approving them.

"It is hard [to secure a loan] because interest rates have been quite high. Many uses of money that were feasible at 10 percent are not feasible at 15 percent," Den-

ney said. "You have to look closely at the purposes of the money being borrowed. That is a strong fact."

"Secondly, because of business conditions, there are many chances of lay-offs. Actually, it has not been a lot more difficult to secure a loan recently than it has been in the past."

Nevertheless, Southwest Missouri is seeing an increase in business. Enough so that the possibility of expanding the bank looms in the very near future.

At our business we are seeing large increases because we are a new bank," said Denney. "We have approval for a branch at the south end of Carthage, but we haven't started it yet."

Many are skeptical as to whether or not the recession in this country is over. Denney feels that, for the most part, it is over.

"I believe that is true [the recession is over]. It does not mean that from now on everything will be all right," Denney said. "I believe that the continuing downward spiral of the economy is over."



United Missouri Bank on the square, once the Central National Bank of Carthage, is one of the few banks founded in the 1800's to survive.

United Missouri result of corporate merger

By Marty Oetting

In the late 1800's, many banks came and went in the Carthage area. One of the few that survived was the Central National Bank of Carthage. Today, the bank is known as the United Missouri Bank of Carthage.

The original Central National Bank was founded in 1890. Later, in 1931, the Central National merged with the First National Bank. The newly merged bank moved into the beautiful Carthage-stone building at 300 Grant Street that had served as the First National Building.

In 1963, the old Grant Street building was razed to make way for the new bank building that occupies the spot now.

In 1970, the Central National Bank was renamed the United Missouri Bank of Carthage, and it entered into the holding company business.

Current bank president James C. Ainsworth has many positive things to say about the economy in Carthage.

"I think Carthage is a very, very good town as far as diversification," he said. "It is a town that is not built around any one business or businesses. Financially, Carthage is very sound. As far as growth, Carthage has been approximately the same size for a number of years. If this town wants to grow, it can. Carthage has a lot to offer."

According to Ainsworth, Carthage was not severely affected by the recent recession.

"I don't think you're ever affected in a community of this size like you would be in somewhere like Detroit," Ainsworth said. "I don't think we have been affected

by it like they have. I think the recession is over, but it is going to be a number of months before we see a real upswing."

"I do believe for the most part that the worst is over. Interest rates are down, and that always makes people happy."

Ainsworth believes that interest rates will stay down, and Carthage will see slow growth in the near future.

"Interest rates will stay down," said Ainsworth. "I think our growth will be on the upswing, but at a slow rate."

As in most banks in the area, United Missouri of Carthage has not gotten a good response from the government's recent 10-percent tax on interest.

"I really haven't gotten a good feeling on it," said Ainsworth. "The banks are lobbying hard against having to pay the 10-percent tax. I don't think people are too happy about it."

Ainsworth feels that the old money myth of Carthage is true, and that the wealth in the community is rightly deserved.

"There are persons that came in to this area years ago. This area was built up mostly from the mines, and I feel these people amassed a lot of money, and they deserved it."

Although nothing has been planned for the near future, expansion at the bank is definitely on the horizon.

"We will not be expanding in the near future," said Ainsworth. "We are now becoming more aggressive in marketing. I think now people are becoming more relaxed. There will be more loans."

"We feel like we've gone through the worst. We plan on being a very important part of the future growth in this area."

INDUSTRY

Carthage industries promote area economy

Over the years, the city of Carthage has become the base for several major area industries. Through the continued success of these industries, Carthage has gained an admirable reputation for contributing to the area's economic standing.

Total estimated employment in the Jasper-Newton County area, according to 1980 statistics, was 51,354. A large portion of this employment is due to employers in the Carthage area.

Carthage is the home of two of the nation's largest spring manufacturers for the bedding industry: Leggett & Platt, Incorporated and the Steadley Company. Both of these industries are also two of the city's oldest employers.

This year, Leggett & Platt celebrates its 100th year anniversary, and last year Steadley celebrated its 75th year anniversary.

Schreiber Foods, Incorporated is another old and well-established industry in Carthage. It has been in Carthage for 33 years, and is the city's largest employer.

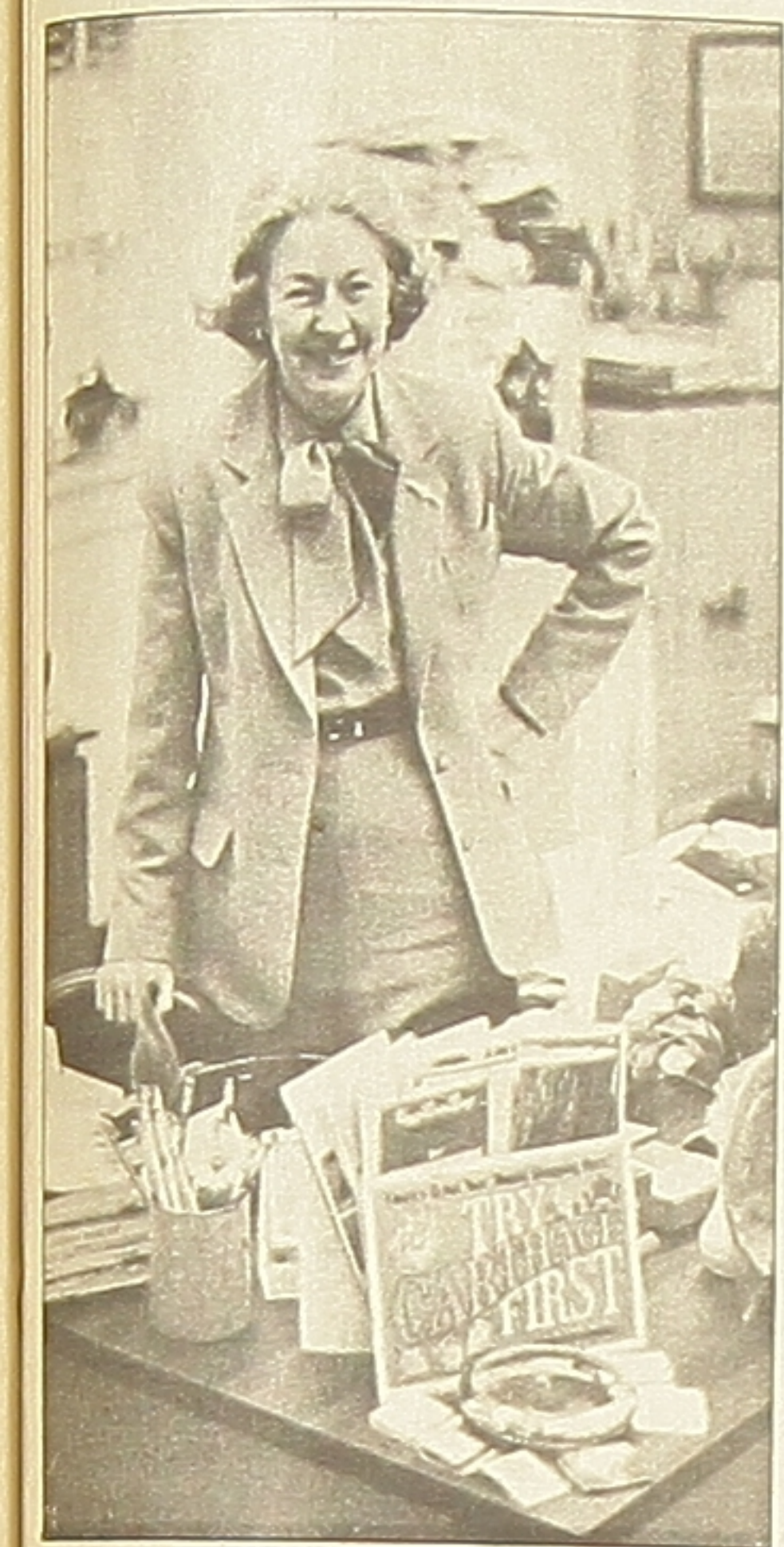
Carthage Underground is a newer Carthage business, and it is one of the most unusual sites in the city and surrounding area. With an

extensive amount of storage space along with many other services, it has become another of the city's established industries.

The stone products produced by Carthage Marble Corporation, Carthage Underground's affiliate, have made Southwest Missouri famous.

The citizens of Carthage are dedicated to promoting the growth of Carthage industries, and to encouraging new business to open in the Carthage area. The jobs created by these industries have provided Carthage citizens with a sense of economic stability, and they are concerned with building on that stability.

Promotions: Chamber acts as door to city



"Try Carthage First" is the motto of the Chamber of Commerce. Chamber manager Rachael Thornton spends long hours promoting the city from her office. For example, last week Ms. Thornton received a phone call from the Los Angeles Times inquiring about Carthage's Forth of July Celebration.

Presenting a city to outside people is a major function of the local Chamber of Commerce. There is little doubt that the chamber in Carthage is predominantly the responsibility of Rachael Thornton.

Thornton—a life-long resident of Carthage—is in her 12th year working with the Chamber of Commerce. Although the duties require a great deal of time, they are a labor of love which is greatly loved, according to Ms. Thornton.

Working out of an office in the municipal building, an office filled with pamphlets, brochures, books and photos about the city, she strives for the general promotion of Carthage. "I like to invite people to come and look at the city. Not just the historic aspects, but the whole."

"Travelers have learned that the chamber of commerce is the door to a community. It is the information center of the city. I'm contacted all of the time by people in town, tourists and businessmen. The phone calls are likely to be about anything," said Thornton.

Some of the tools she uses to promote and sell Carthage include city maps to help tourists locate points of interest as well as statistical information for businesses interested in the area.

The chamber has practical applications also. "It reaches into all types of living, working with education as well as retail—whatever their needs. The end results are the products which are sold to the consumers," explains Thornton.

Plans for public events, such as the annual Maple Leaf Festival held in October, are based at the Chamber of Commerce. However, Thornton says that it is entirely a community project.

"The whole community has fun and gets involved. It [the festival] belongs to the town. It becomes a kind of family time when people from all over return home to Carthage."

"When you observe this city it is very outstanding for its size. It is not a boom town. No one wants it to be. It is a solid town with sensitive citizens who work together as a community to be a better community in an expression of spirit."

Continuing she says, "You can probably tell that I kind of like my home town. I've traveled around and seen quite a bit but I like to come back. It's here and it's good to be able to work with the people."

Future bright for Schreiber

The L.D. Schreiber Cheese Company originated in Chicago, Illinois. In 1950 the company opened a plant in Carthage and soon became one of the city's largest employers.

According to Assistant Personnel Manager Tom Sturke, "Schreiber operates four other plants in the Midwest besides the Carthage plant, including one in Monett, Mo. Corporate offices are located in Green Bay, Wis., and the other plants are located in Utah."

"We employ about 623 people here at the Carthage plant, and that is including management and

part-time employees."

A few years ago, the name of the company was changed from Schreiber Cheese to Schreiber Foods, although it remains a cheese packaging industry. Sturke said, "We process, cut, and package natural cheese. We sell to private labels, but the cheese is later distributed in virtually every market: grocery, fast food, and all od services."

Since Schreiber manufactures under private label, they are unable to disclose exactly whom they do sell to. As Sturke said, "We really have no local competitors. There is,

for instance, a Kraft plant in the area, but they basically do not compete with us."

Despite recent economic problems across the nation, Schreiber has continued to operate unaffected. Sturke said, "When the recession hit, the food industry served as a nice buffer. As a matter of fact, in the last four to five years, our plant has nearly doubled in size. The future of Schreiber looks very bright."

As the largest employer in Carthage, Schreiber Foods, Incorporated contributes major economic benefits to the Jasper County area.

Firm serves as subcontractor

Innovative Industries, Incorporated of Carthage, formerly Carthage Area Sheltered Workshop, is a non-profit organization whose main focus is to provide employment for the mentally and physically handicapped.

Larry Lloyd, general manager of the company, explains the name change. "A couple of years ago we decided to change the name because it was easier and a little more up-to-date."

"Also, when we went out finding jobs for the workshop we didn't want to play on people's heartstrings by emphasizing that we were a sheltered workshop."

Innovative Industries, Incorporated is one of a network of about 78 sheltered workshops in the state.

Lloyd said, "The Carthage shop opened around 1968, and was then about the twenty-ninth shop in the state to open. The citizens of Carthage themselves got the workshop off the ground. The Jaycee organization was very instrumental in the opening."

While providing employment for these special people, the workshop also plays an important role in the

business world of Carthage.

"Our business is to go out and subcontract jobs from other companies primarily in assembling and packaging. We do all different kinds of jobs: some of them are ongoing and others only last a day or two. But we are mainly service oriented, and not product oriented," explained Lloyd.

Besides serving a purpose in the business world, the workshop also provides the employees with a feeling of self-worth.

"We have about 65 employees ranging in age from 16 to 65. Most of them will work here most of their lives, so we try to deal with each employee as an individual. We focus on each employee's special ability, and see to it that they take pride in what they do," Lloyd said.

Since the work that the workshop does varies, it is necessary for the management to continually seek subcontracts.

The workshop has fallen upon many jobs in the Carthage area itself by making its quality of work known. Lloyd said, "The fact that several businesses in the area are aware of our presence has helped a great deal."

Lloyd explained, "Probably our

biggest ongoing contract is with Flexilator, here in Carthage. We assemble a seat-adjustment cable for them, which is later used in General Motors cars."

The people of Carthage have accepted the workshop, and its employees into the community with pride. Lloyd said, "I have had a number of people in Carthage tell me that they think the sheltered workshop is really great. Once people see the kind of work we do, they realize that we're not just another example of the government throwing away money. The work we do is really worthwhile."

All of the employees reside in or around the Carthage area, according to Lloyd who said, "Our employees are mainly from Carthage, but we also transport people from Joplin, Webb City and Carterville."

The economic situation has really had little effect on the workshop. "As a matter of fact," Lloyd said, "we have picked up a lot of jobs, because of the economic situation. Often times, a company would prefer to subcontract a job from us, rather than call in their laid-off employees for only a day or two's work."

Leggett and Platt continues to expand locally and nationally

Leggett & Platt, Incorporated of Carthage is one of the oldest industries in the area, and is also the world's largest independent producer of wire spring products and furniture components.

The corporation was begun in 1833 when two brothers-in-law, P. Leggett and C.B. Platt formed a partnership to produce their patented spiral steel coil bed-springs.

In the beginning, Leggett & Platt sold their bedsprings to local merchants from a horse-drawn wagon. But, as the years passed, the company became more prosperous and in 1925 a new factory was constructed in Carthage.

In 1933, the Carthage plant and a sister plant in Louisville, Kentucky, began manufacturing the new and popular springs for inner-spring mattresses. As sales went up, Leggett later established a plant in Winchester, Kentucky, and another in Ennis, Texas.

In October, 1960, the company acquired a small woodworking plant in Springfield, Missouri, and decided to begin production of furniture components to serve a broader spectrum of the furniture and bedding market.

Today, Leggett & Platt dubs itself, "The Components People," because they essentially are a manufacturer's manufacturer. Leggett continues to build its future upon serving the household furniture industry.

Richard Calhoun, director of investor relations and assistant to the treasurer at Leggett & Platt, said, "Leggett produces spring assemblies for mattresses, along with boxsprings and upholstered furniture, flexible packaging and assemblies for furniture, mechanical assemblies for motion chairs, con-

vertible sofas, and polyurethane foam.

Calhoun added, "Over the years we have focused on staying with our original product, while also breaking out into other areas of the market."

"We also produce a limited line of finished furniture, such as adjustable electric beds, wood headboards, bed frames, and bunk and trundle beds. These items are sold primarily to our manufacturer customers for their product lines."

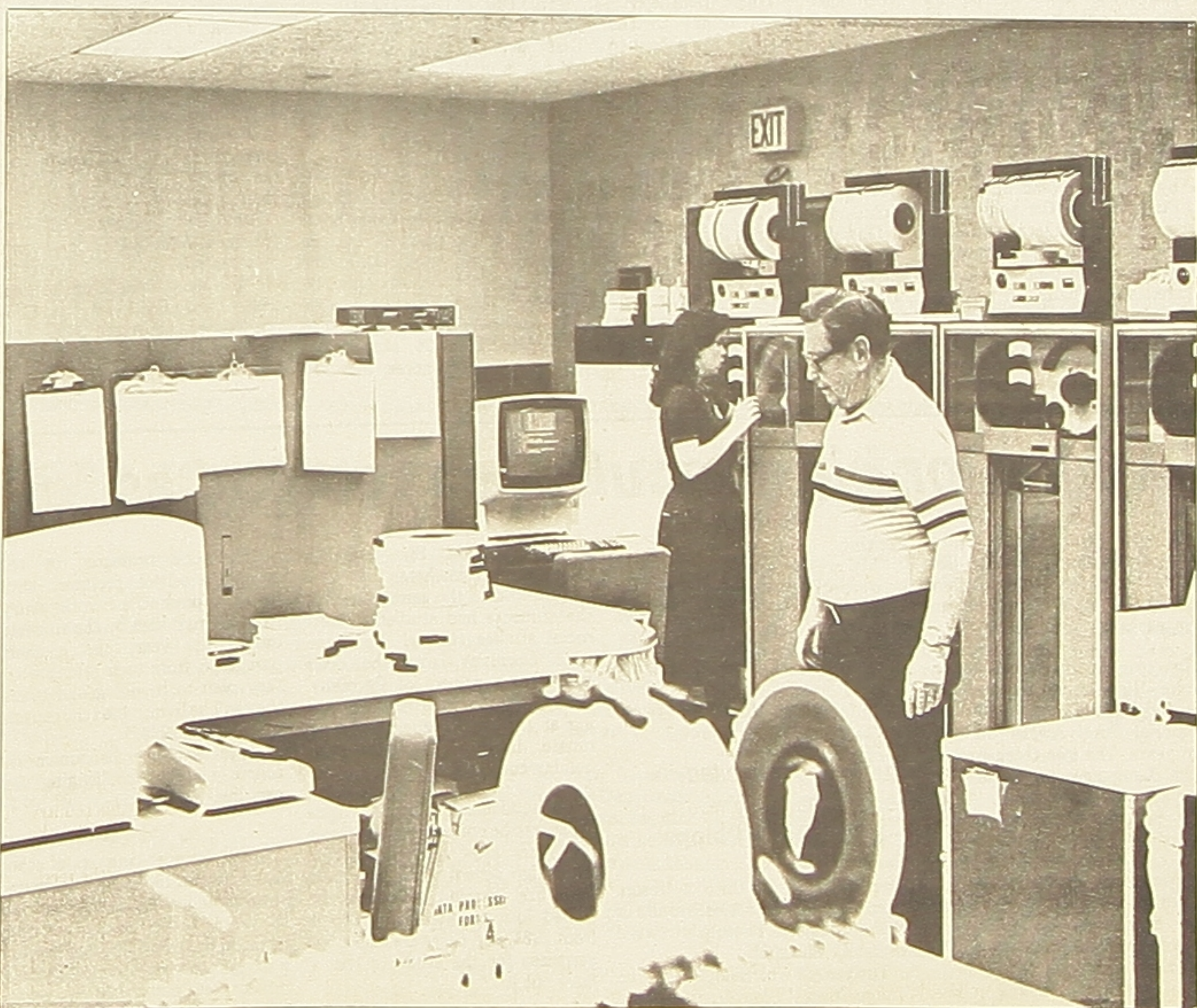
Leggett & Platt's corporate offices are located in a new building that was completed in 1978 four miles west of Carthage. Plans are currently underway for an expansion of the home offices. The need for expansion is due to an increase in the plant's personnel and equipment. More than 20,000 square feet will be added to the offices.

Leggett & Platt has also recently purchased the former Calhoun Lumber Company building in Carthage. The building will be an addition to the company's National Technical Center. The Technical Center is a testing center for the company's products.

The Carthage plant and its surrounding facilities in Jasper county employ around 600 people. The firm now owns branches and subsidiaries in 68 locations in 28 states.

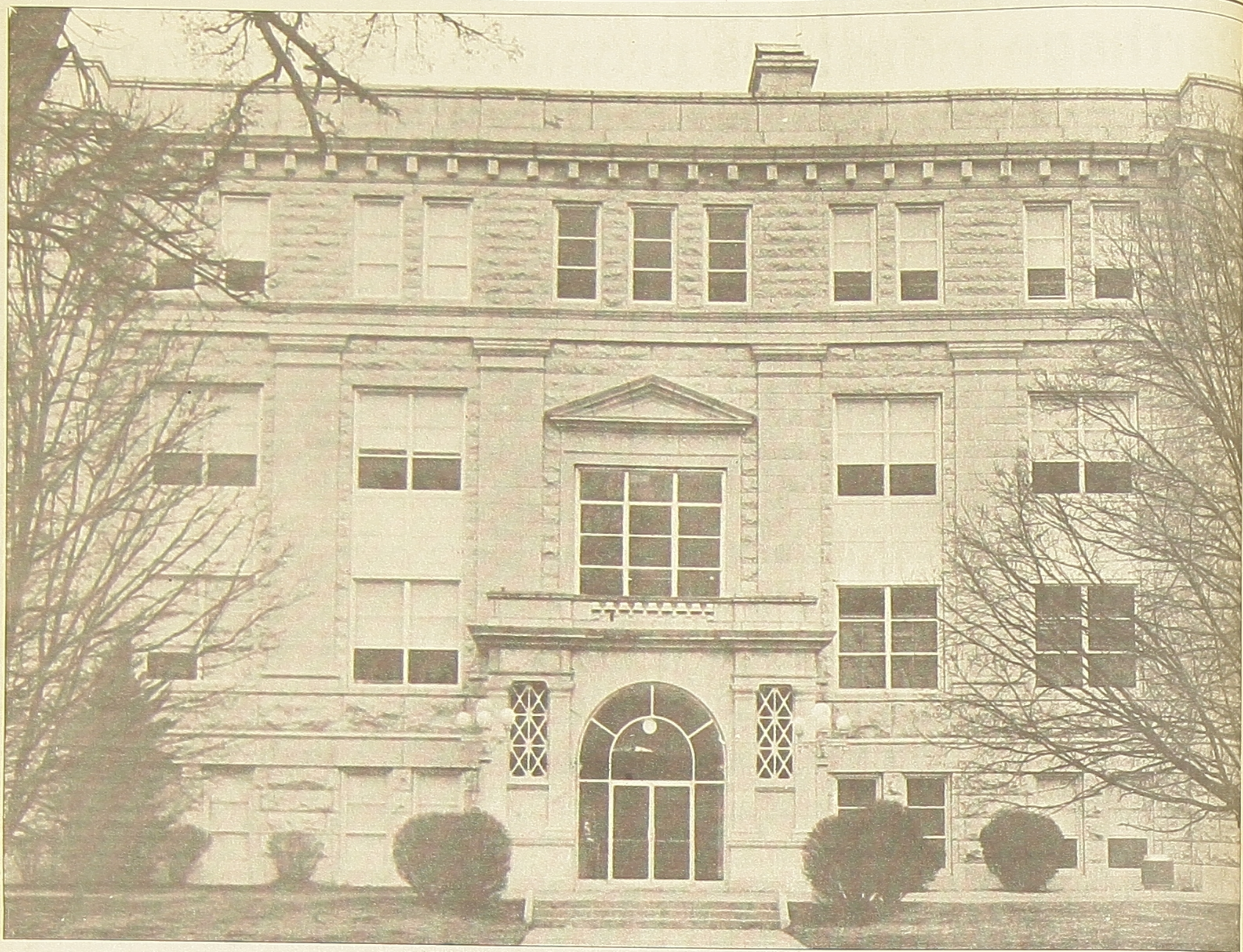
Calhoun said, "This year we are especially proud to be celebrating our one-hundredth year of operation. We've published a special booklet for our centennial year for distribution to our customers."

As the company continues to grow and expand locally and nationally, Carthage and the surrounding areas continue to reap the economic benefits provided by this industry.



The data processing center at Leggett & Platt receives and stores information about accounts and merchandise from all its branches and subsidiaries throughout the nation.

EDUCATION



Carthage Senior High School. The Original structure was built of Carthage stone in 1904, with additions in 1950, 1956, and 1957.

Senior High offers students variety of classes

By Ann Hummert

Charles Johnson has many responsibilities as Superintendent of the Carthage Public School system, a position he has held since 1967.

One of his main responsibilities is acting as the Executive Officer of the School Board. "The Carthage School Board has six members, all from the Carthage School District. Two members are elected per year for a three year period. These are elected by a majority vote of the school district. The school board meets once a month, plus special meetings called for by the superintendent.

"Funds for the Carthage Public Schools come from local, state, and federal sources. Local funds account for 45 per cent of the total budget; state funds, 45 per cent; and federal funds, 10 per cent of the total budget. Total receipts and expenditures per year reach up to

\$6.5 million."

Johnson is proud of the Senior High School. He is especially proud of the accreditation of the school and rightfully so.

"Carthage Senior High is accredited by the North Central Association and has been since 1907," said Johnson. "It was the seventh school in the state of Missouri to become a member."

Accreditation is renewable each year when a North Central Accreditation team comes to the school and observes the school to see whether or not it is still meeting the qualifications set up by the North Central Association. If the standards are met, accreditation is renewed for another year.

"The school has also received a 3-A classification by the state," Johnson said.

Donald Stamps, assistant superintendent, feels that the history of the Carthage Senior High is interesting.

"The original stone structure was built in 1904. Since that time there have been three additions to

the building," said Johnson.

"In 1950, the gymnasium and auditorium were added. This also added extra classrooms. By 1952, this addition was completed. Complete renovation of the original complex was begun in 1956. As a part of this renovation, the wooden stairs were replaced with concrete and marble ones. The floors and ceilings were tiled, and the lighting was updated.

"In 1957, the Vocational-Agricultural Shop was enlarged. That same year, a music-band room was added above the shop. Then in 1966, the east wing was built onto the Senior High complex. This added seven much needed classrooms."

Stamps continues, "In 1904, there were 303 students, including 36 seniors—27 girls and nine boys. The first class to graduate from the new facility graduated in 1906. The graduating class had only 26 students—17 girls and nine boys. The total number of students in 1906 was 262: 26 seniors, 54 juniors, 57 sophomores, and 115

freshmen."

According to Johnson, enrollment has increased substantially since these early days.

"Enrollment for the 1982-83 school year totals 700 students; 225 of whom will graduate in May. Of the 225 graduates, an estimated 40 per cent will go on to college, five per cent will go on to vocational school, and another five per cent will go into the military. The remaining 50 per cent will either get married or enter the job market," said Johnson.

Johnson said that scores on the ACT tests from Carthage are higher than the national average.

"For seniors taking the ACT, the average score is 18.8. This is above the national average which is 18.5."

Graduates must meet certain requirements for graduation before they can receive their diplomas.

"They must have 23 credits and pass an examination on the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of Missouri," said Johnson.

The 23 credits are broken down as follows: three in Language Arts; two and a half in Social Sciences; two in Mathematics; one in Science; one and a half in Physical Education; one in Practical Arts; one in Fine Arts, and eleven electives.

Many different classes are offered to students to enable them to fulfill these requirements. As a result of the tremendous variety of classes available, students are able to study everything from Agriculture to Business to Industrial Arts.

Carthage Senior High offers two foreign languages to students. There are three courses in Spanish and two in French.

In two of the Language Arts classes, students produce actual publications. In Journalism, the students put together the school newspaper, "Tiger Tales". Students in the Publications class produce the high school yearbook, "The Carthaginian". In both classes, the students become involved in writing, design, layout,

and photography.

In the area of Mathematics, schools everywhere are turning to computers. Carthage is no exception. Using the Apple II computer, students may take Computer Basics and Computer Programming.

"The high school is also involved in many sports activities. In the fall, there are girls volleyball and tennis. Then for the winter months the boys are involved in wrestling, and both boys and girls have basketball teams. The spring months are taken up with track and boys' baseball, golf, and tennis. The faculty members who lead these sports are often the ones who teach subjects other than physical education," said Johnson. "Some teach English, and others may teach Mathematics or History."

According to Johnson, Carthage Senior High has a good education for everyone.

"Carthage Senior High has a well-rounded curriculum," said Johnson, "something for everyone."

Two junior high faculty recognized as 'outstanding teachers'

For the past three years, teachers in the Carthage R-9 schools have been recognized for qualities that make them "outstanding teachers".

Two teachers from the Carthage Junior High have been awarded the Judge Clay Cowgill Blair Jr. Memorial Fund Award the past two years. The two teachers both teach Language Arts and both have the same last name. "But," they pointed out, "we are not related."

Leota Davis Phipps, winner of the award for the 1980-81 school year, says that she feels very honored to have received the award.

Leota, who has taught in Carthage for 19 years, is a teacher who finds teaching both rewarding and

exciting.

"My greatest thrill as a teacher is to see students get excited about what they are learning. Seeing their faces smile and their eyes light up is worth every bit of

"My greatest thrill as a teacher is to see students get excited about what they learn."
—Leota Davis Phipps

preparation I put into a lesson. Also, to be able to see the results of this enthusiasm is truly a reward in itself," she said.

The year in which Leota won the Judge Cowgill Blair Jr. award, she had been teaching a humanities course to two classes of accelerated

seventh graders. She had formulated this class herself.

"We studied the same countries the students had studied in their social studies classes. We began with Germany, and the class studied the culture of Germany. Studying the culture included looking at the art, language, theater, music, literature, architecture, holiday customs, and food."

The students also made a time capsule to be opened by themselves ten years after their graduation from high school when they held their first reunion. "We have included lots of interesting things from 1981, and there are also a few surprises for the students that I have put in.

"Inside the capsule are tape recordings of plays from a 'How to

Study' book presented by the students; school pictures, both past and present; a favorite entry from journals kept by the students during the year; and a short paragraph from each telling what they plan to be doing and where they will be living when the capsule is opened in 1996."

Leota describes the humanities course as both "challenging and exciting."

Hazel Phipps, winner of the award for the 1981-82 school year, has taught in Carthage a total of 19 years, having taught in the junior high since 1958, and taking a six-year leave-of-absence. During this six year period, she taught at Jasper, Mo.

Hazel's eyes light up when she talks about her students. "I have

an average of 180 students per year. In Language Arts, we study grammar, literature, and spelling. It is such a joy to see students so eager to learn what I have to teach them."

Going into Hazel's classroom, one will find the chalkboard covered with sentences diagrammed.

"It is a joy to see students so eager to learn what I have to teach them."
—Hazel Phipps

ed, examples on how to use verbs, and various other examples to help her students have a good insight and understanding.

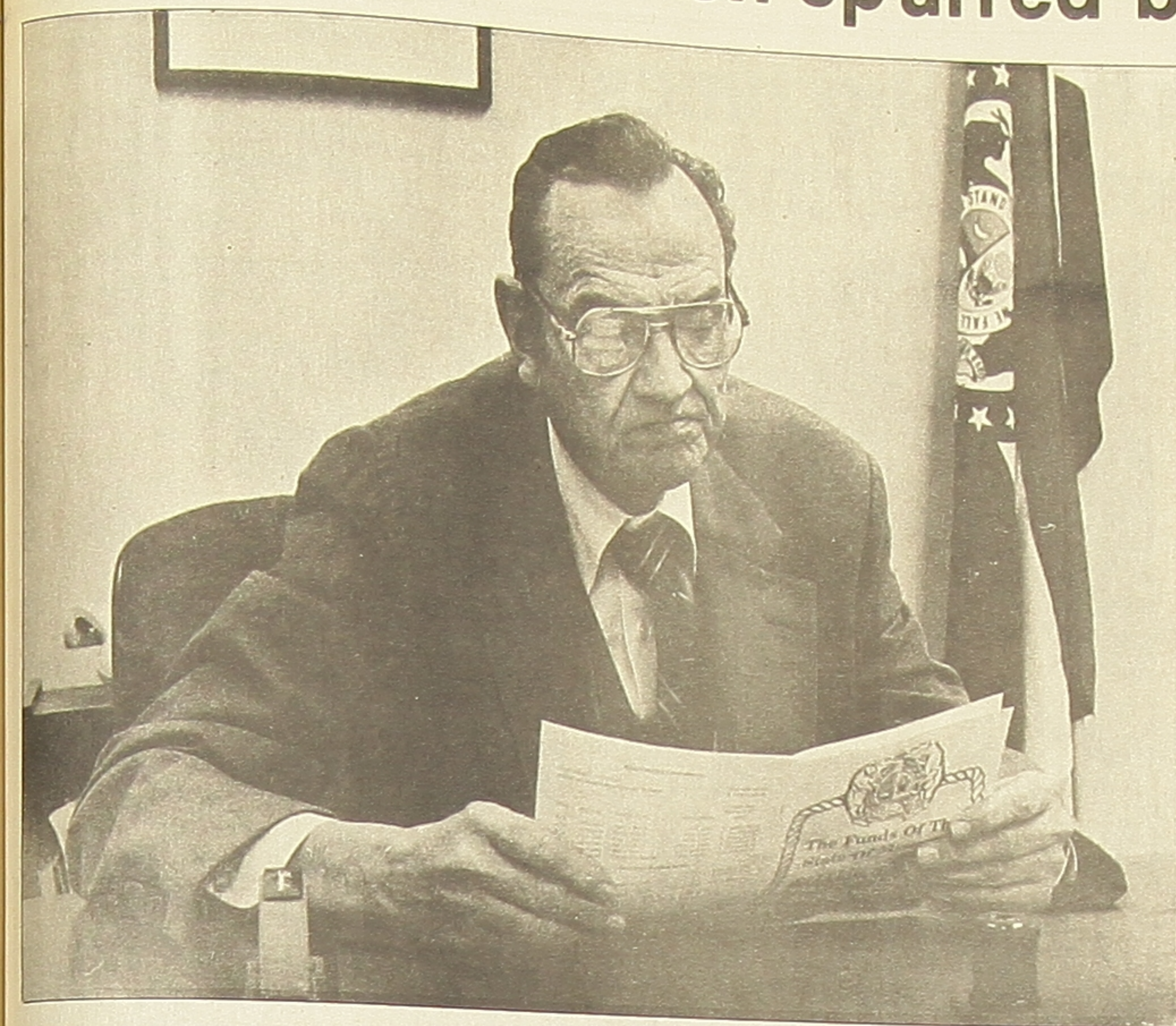
"I also work with those who for some reason didn't graduate from high school. I have worked two nights a week in the Adult Education Program enabling people to acquire the G.E.D. (high school equivalency) certificate."

A joy to her has been seeing quite a few of these graduates go on to college. Some have even been awarded scholarships.

Leota has this to say about Hazel: "She is truly an outstanding and dedicated teacher."

Hazel tells how the two of them met: "I had one of Leota's nieces in class when I taught at Jasper. She kept telling me that she wanted to meet her aunt, another Mrs. Phipps. When we did meet, a friendship formed, a friendship that has lasted many years."

Southern's creation spurred by legislators



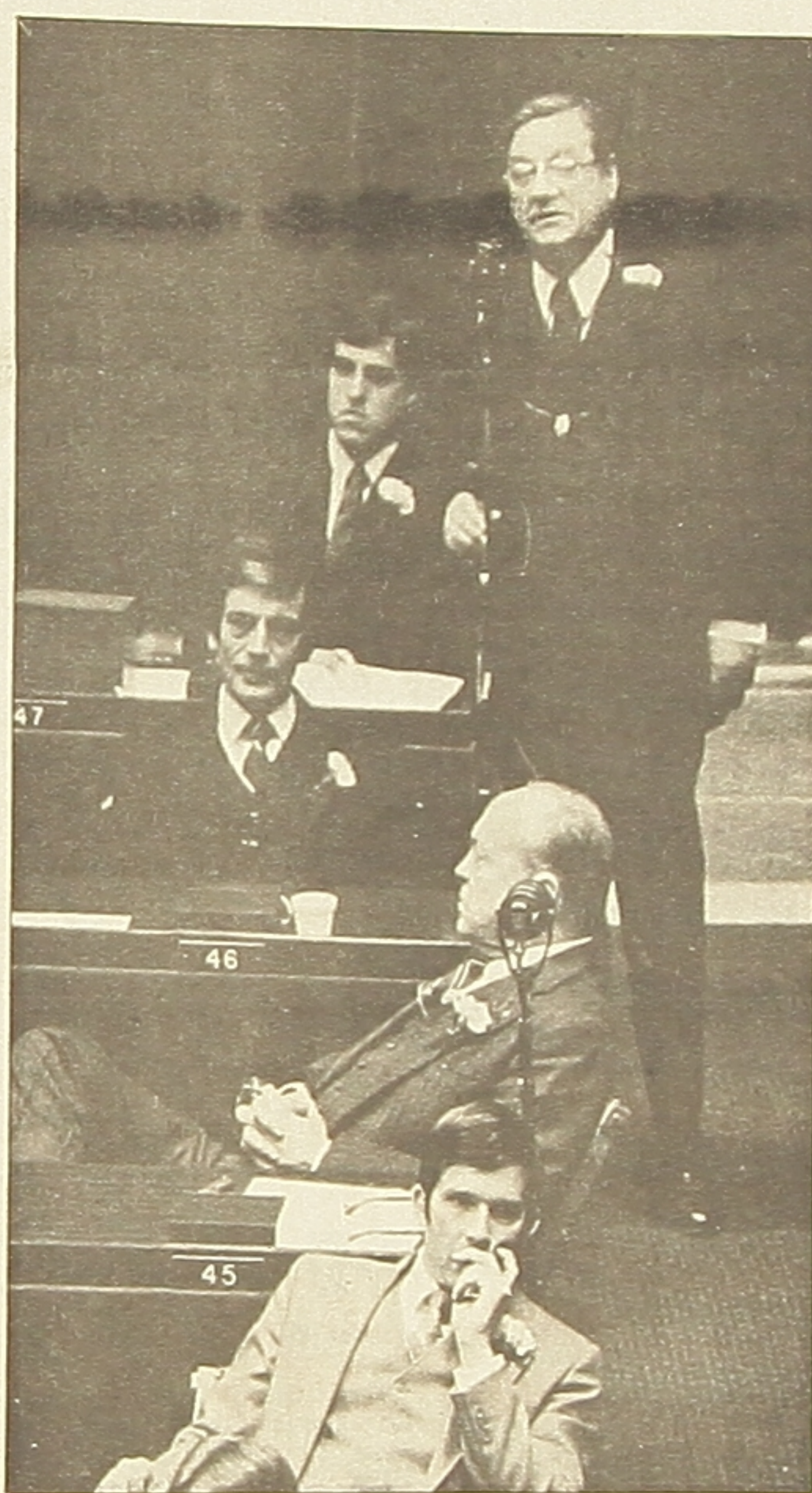
Sen. Richard Webster

"We met around a little gas stove to talk about the need and possibility of establishing a four year college in this area."

—Sen. Richard Webster

"...[we need to] continue to be a highly successful institution of higher education in the words of Abraham Lincoln: 'a better break in the race of life.'"

—Rep. Robert Ellis Young



Rep. Robert Ellis Young

Many believe Missouri Southern State College began when the first classes were held in September of 1967. Certainly this was a memorable date, but the actual beginning was five years before.

Senator Richard Webster, one of the prime figures in the history of Missouri Southern, remembers: "It was Dec. 29, 1962. The temperature was bitter cold outside and it was almost as cold inside. We—Mills Anderson, President of the Bank of Carthage; Bill Morrow, owner of a lumber yard; Bob Young and I—met with Loren Reynolds, First National Bank President; Fred Hughes and Roi Wood, the Superintendent of Joplin Schools.

"We met around a little gas stove to talk about the need and possibility of establishing a four-year college in this area."

At that time, Joplin Junior College was located on Pearl Street. It was part of the Joplin School System and all classes were held in one building. "Parkwood was the Joplin High School. Memorial High School was then Joplin Junior College.

"The one main problem we foresaw in establishing a four-year college was, 'How do we sell the people in the rest of the county on supporting the college with taxes?' We came to the conclusion that we should attempt to solve this problem through legislation."

Representative Robert Ellis Young, another key figure in the history of Southern, remembers the fight when it began on Jan. 13, 1963. "I introduced House Bill 127. This bill was to institute a division of the University of Missouri in order to provide a four-year college in Jasper county. The co-sponsor of the bill was Representative Robert P. Warden."

Shortly after that Sen. Webster introduced Senate Bill 265. The date was Feb. 27, 1963. This bill was to establish a program similar to House Bill 127's proposal.

House Bill 173, which was introduced six days after House Bill 127, would have authorized a four-year college for Buchanan County. This bill was vetoed by Governor John Dalton on July 31, 1963.

Sen. Webster remembers the opposition faced. "We received opposition from all other colleges: Southeast and Southwest Missouri State Universities, Northeast and Northwest Missouri State Universities, and Central Missouri State University."

The final version of the bill introduced in 1965 eliminated the whole concept of a University of Missouri branch. Instead, it read in favor of a combination of a state senior college and a local junior college.

House Bill 210 included operating funds. The principal sponsors of House Bill 210 were Rep. James Williams of St. Joseph and Rep. Young.

"The legislative push for new full status really started in 1971, when I introduced the first full status bill. That year the House Committee on Education opposed the bill, but later gave its blessing to similar bills in 1972, 1973 and 1974."

Sen. Webster received favorable recommendations from the Senate Committee on full status measures in both 1972 and 1973.

In 1975, the full status bill passed the Senate after receiving clearance by the Senate Committee on High Education and the Committee on Budget Control.

Rep. Young recalls, "Sen. Webster and I had sought the endorsement of the State Commission on Higher Education. We got it. I had sought the endorsement of Gov. Christopher S. Bond. We got that, too. Then I sought the active support of House Speaker Richard J. Rabbit. And we got that. It was extremely crucial. We needed to have everything that we had."

"Then on July 1, 1977, Missouri Southern State College in Jasper County became a 'full-fledged state institution of higher learning.' Up until this time, Southern was funded both by local support and by state funds. The first two years were locally funded and the last two years were state funded."

"The land that Missouri Southern State College now stands on was once the Mission Hills Cattle Ranch owned by Juanita Wallower and her husband. They offered to sell one-half of their property for the college. We began Southern with almost 300 acres. The money to purchase this land was all locally raised."

When Sen. Webster and Rep. Young began the fight for Missouri Southern, they began with a dream: "A fully state-funded college which would primarily be a commuter school for this area, quality education, excellent curriculum in advanced education to develop skills that are needed in this area."

Both men see their dream as having been fulfilled. But, both still see things happening in the future.

Sen. Webster would like to see "higher degree programs, master's degree level" in the future.

And Rep. Young says that in the future we need to "continue to be a highly successful institution of higher education: in the words of Abraham Lincoln: 'a better break in the race of life.'"

Sunshine home provides residential care for needy children

By Peggy Bell

Residential care of mentally retarded children outside the home is a fairly new concept, and the city of Carthage has been one of the first in the area to promote such a facility.

The Sunshine Children's Home in Carthage, currently operated by Ralph and Sheri Madill, is a total care residential center for mentally retarded children.

Madill said, "The home was begun in 1968 by a Mr. and Mrs. Stanton. It seems as though the Stantons had a granddaughter whom they were concerned about because she was mentally retarded."

"They saw a need for a home such as this, and so they set it up for their granddaughter and some other children."

Although the home originally began as a rather small, home-owned operation, it has enlarged over the past years. "We have a 14-bed facility and we now have 13 children," said Madill. "We have a lot of room here for our residents."

Like the Stantons, families who send their children to live at the home do so out of a need. Madill said, "Up

until about the age of six or so, the families try to care for the child at home, but he doesn't develop normally. They find that their whole lifestyle has become focused around caring for the child. Once the child is diagnosed as needing special care, he is placed through the Joplin Regional Center either with us, or with another residential facility or foster home in the area."

The children at the home receive long-term care until they are able to move on to an adult living situation. Many of them come to Sunshine when they are quite young and then stay until the period of transition arrives.

"We have four or five children that have been here for eight to ten years. They range in age from six to 21. So the children do stay with us for quite a long time. This is their home, this is their family, and they adjust," Madill said.

A family type of environment is stressed at Sunshine. The Madills try to provide an opportunity for the children to engage in recreational activities much like any other child of their age would.

"During the day, the children attend the Collegeview State School for the Severely Handicapped in Joplin. In

their spare time, we take them out to eat, on picnics, and to movies. This past summer we took them to Silver Dollar City, which they really enjoyed," Madill said.

Money is a problem with any facility such as Sunshine as a result of cuts in government spending. But Madill said, "Although placement funding from the Department of Mental Health has been cut to some degree, we really haven't been affected that much."

Madill explained, "The care benefits for the children come primarily from the Department of Mental Health and through Supplemental Security Income. The expenses for the building and its maintenance are much more than we get through grants, though. For additional funds, we operate the Sunshine Thrift Shop. There we sell used clothes and arts and crafts items. The ladies that work there do so on a volunteer basis."

Community support is paramount in running a residential care facility, and Madill has found that Carthage provides an ideal setting due to its concerned citizens.

Madill said, "The people of Carthage have been

great, not only individual people, but organizations and agencies as well."

The city has, according to Madill, received the home very well considering that most people are usually apprehensive about dealing with the mentally retarded. "The people at our church have begun talking with the children more and are interacting with them more than ever before. The Carthage High School Student Council also comes out and visits with the children quite often," Madill said.

Madill and his wife acquired the position of houseparents at the home after a job search in the area. He said, "We wanted to come to Carthage because we love the Carthage area. I graduated in May 1982 with a bachelor's degree in Psychology and a masters degree in Marriage and Family Therapy. We learned of the opening through a friend, went for the interview, and here we are."

Although some might find his work difficult and demanding, Madill looks upon it quite differently. Madill said, "The thing that I like best about this job is that I can form significant relationships with others. I like the flexibility we have in working with the children. I find the work rewarding."

MEDIA

Press survives changing times to serve as mirror of Carthage

By Kari Enos

The Carthage Press might be thought of as the mirror of the city of Carthage, as its main purpose is to reflect the attitudes, activities, and ideas of the people of Carthage.

The Press has long been a stable institution in the city. It has outlived several other Carthage newspapers. These include The Banner, The Patriot, The Grip, and The Southwest News (a newspaper that folded during the Civil War and joined the Confederate cause).

The Press was established in 1872 by Joshua Bodenhammer, with the main interest lying in the development of Jasper county and Carthage.

The paper was said to be politically unsided, and publisher Robert Powell says that the paper still does not favor any one political party.

"Anybody in town that doesn't agree with us should have a place to present their views," Powell said. "We want to hear the other side."

The Press has had several owners, but one particularly noteworthy owner was the late Eliel Dale.

Dale was first employed by the Press in 1903 as a printers devil. Carolyn McKee, his daughter and a resident of Carthage, says "My father started out at the Press as a printer's devil, the lowest and dirtiest job on the paper."

Dale ascended the ladder at the Press, working as a high school reporter, staff reporter, and city editor. He eventually became editor and publisher in 1944.

Dale spent most of his life covering the progress and improvements in Carthage. He was often the instigator behind many of these improvements.

Through his active involvement in community affairs, Dale demonstrated a keen interest for the city of Carthage. He tried to further serve the city by making local events and issues first priority in his paper.

As his daughter McKee explains, "We tried to make it a newspaper of the community. The more local, scholastic, sports, and pictures we could get, the better."

McKee remembers the years when her family ran the Press. "It's a good way of life. It may not make you rich, but it is always exciting. You never put out the same product twice."

The Dales sold the Press to Thompson Newspapers, Inc., in 1976. When a large company takes over a family run business, fears of drastic change can emerge. But as Robert Powell, the present publisher explains, those fears were unwarranted.

"The paper had been excellently

run when I got here, so I didn't have to make very many changes. When people have a paper they like, they don't want to change it."

Powell is a graduate of the University of Virginia in Richmond, where he received a bachelors degree in business administration. Powell worked at several newspapers before he came to the Press, but says "this is my first opportunity as a publisher. It's been very satisfying. I've learned a lot about newspapering."

Part of "newspapering" is the job of giving the readers the features that they like and the news they need. As Powell explains, "In a small newspaper, it is tricky to provide a good balance. I think we put out a good daily newspaper with a balance of national and local news and entertainment."

We tried to make it a newspaper of the community. The more local... The better...

—Carolyn McKee

Of course, a very important aspect of newspapering is simply making a profit. "If you have an unprofitable newspaper, you can't do your job," Powell said. "There are so many pressures."

According to Powell, the industrial base in Carthage supports the paper through advertising.

Most people may think that running a small newspaper is easier than a large one. Just the opposite is true, according to Powell.

"Because of our small staff (27), we have a constant struggle to get things covered. In a large newspaper, a person is limited to one department, but on a small paper, you can get involved in many areas."

Even with the pressures and the difficulties, Powell prefers small newspapers to large ones. "I've worked for large and small papers. Here I know everyone on the staff, and I talk to them every day. I also have the opportunity to get out and talk to the townspeople," he said. "There also isn't a lot of the inner office politics that exist in larger newspapers."

The continuity of the Press despite the presence of the larger Joplin Globe proves that there is a need for small community newspapers. Though the Globe has alleviated much of the Press's duty to deliver the national news, the Press has the exclusive responsibility of exploring the finer aspects of the city from which they operate.



Carolyn McKee



Robert Powell



Ruth Koplin

Koplins find KDMO after long search

Ruth Koplin and her late husband traveled 55,000 miles looking for the right radio station to buy. When they came upon Carthage, they were convinced that KDMO was the station to buy.

Ruth Koplin has been a resident of Carthage since 1962, when she and her husband bought KDMO.

At that time, the station was located in the old Carter mansion. The Koplins lived above the station for 17 years.

"Though there wasn't much privacy living above the station, it was never boring," said Koplin. "One time we had 26 inches of snow, so none of the crew could come in to run the station."

"There are many important services that a radio station provides during such things as a snowstorm, so my husband and I

had to run the station by ourselves. While he was running the board, I was ripping the news wire, answering three lines, and keeping the public aware of the closings of businesses and schools. With all the confusion, it was impossible to give a normal broadcast."

According to Ruth, that broadcast was by no means a normal one.

"George and I were giving each other directions over the air, and occasionally having disagreements. The people listening got a big kick out of it, and it gave people a behind the scenes look at the running of a radio station."

Now Koplin owns two radio stations—KDMO AM and KRKG FM. The FM station went on the air in 1972.

Van Gilder chronicles the passing of history in Carthage

"The work of a local historian is like that of a detective. I have a deep and intense feeling for the people who went before us. They should not be forgotten. We owe them a debt of remembrance."

—Marvin Van Gilder



Marvin Van Gilder

By Kari Enos

Though Marvin Van Gilder is known mainly in Carthage as an historian, his spectrum of interests is much wider than historical dates.

His diverse interests have led him into many different occupations and hobbies. He has been known as anything from a historian to a columnist, poet to composer and radio announcer to author.

"I've been interested in so many things," said Van Gilder.

Obviously, as the years go by, Van Gilder's list of occupations continues to grow.

Van Gilder graduated from Drury College with a bachelors degree in music. He went on to teach music, history, and English.

He joined the staff of KDMO as the news director in 1966, and started at the Carthage Press in 1960 where he worked for 20 years.

Meanwhile, Van Gilder wrote two books, *Jasper City: Home Town, USA*, and *The Story of Barton County*.

He also served as a member of the Carthage School Board. Says Van Gilder, "The three years I spent as a member on the school board were not easy but they were highly important."

Although Van Gilder has held many positions in the community his is probably best known as an historian. Van Gilder explains how his interests developed. "Both my maternal grandfather and my father were story tellers. I picked it up. My family had a rich oral tradition of local history, and I was fascinated by it. I started taking historical notes at about the age of seven."

The history of Southwest Missouri has always been of special interest to Van Gilder. His discovery of the first permanent settler of Southwest Missouri was a reward of his diligent research.

"It resulted in the building up of evidence," explains Van Gilder. "Actually, I started the project when I was about 10, when I started my research of Jasper County."

"For a long time, everyone thought Thacker Vivian was the first permanent settler in Southwest Missouri. But memories started coming back to me when I found an obituary of Frank Killey. This led me to suspect that his father had lived in the area before him."

"Through land and census records, I was able to prove Jessy Killey, Frank's father, was here about 2 years before Thacker Vivian, who arrived in the early 1800's."

"The work of a local historian is like that of a detective. I have a deep and intense feeling for the people who went before us. They should not be forgotten. We owe them a debt of remembrance."

Although his job as the historical researcher and host for the historical program, "Moments for Remembering" on KDMO and KRKG radio, takes up much of his time, Van Gilder manages to fit other projects in.

Van Gilder composes gospel, ragtime and jazz music, and is presently composing a folk opera based on the Osage Indians.

The historian has several other unpublished writing ventures and continues to write poetry.

The 1971 Principle Award for an Editorial Subject of Americanism given by the Freedoms Foundation of Valley Forge and the Distinguished Alumni Service Award of Drury College are just a few of the honors Van Gilder has received in appreciation of his work.

Van Gilder reciprocates with a strong feeling for his city. "I'm here because I think Carthage is the finest place on earth. I think I've concentrated a lot of my efforts to make it a good community."